

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

March 1957



MARCH 16, 1802 CONGRESS
PASSED A BILL ESTABLISHING
THE UNITED STATES MILITARY
ACADEMY AT WEST POINT,
ON THE HUDSON RIVER,
ABOUT 50 MILES ABOVE
NEW YORK CITY.

MARCH 9, 1862

THE HISTORIC CIVIL WAR SEA
BATTLE BETWEEN THE MONITOR
AND THE MERRIMAC

ON MARCH 10, 1876

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL
SENT THE FIRST TELEPHONE
MESSAGE

MARCH

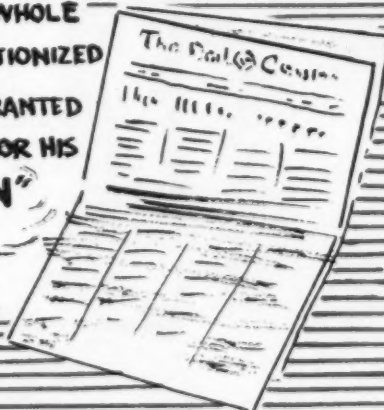
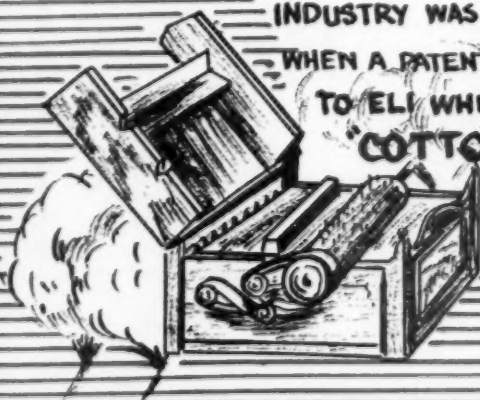
NAMED FOR THE
ROMAN GOD
OF WAR
MARS

THE STONE FOR MARCH
BLOODSTONE

St. Patrick's
Day

MARCH 17th

ON MARCH 14, 1794 A WHOLE
INDUSTRY WAS REVOLUTIONIZED
WHEN A PATENT WAS GRANTED
TO ELI WHITNEY FOR HIS
"COTTON GIN"



MARCH 11, 1702
THE FIRST KNOWN
DAILY NEWSPAPER,

"THE DAILY COURANT"
APPEARED IN
ENGLAND

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."

—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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FEATURED in this issue . . .

THE story of how an American was duped into service for the Soviet espionage ring in the United States, and how he finally robbed his closest friend's business of secret industrial information turning it over to the Reds, is told by Lawrence Sullivan (page 1). The story furnishes the pattern of the Soviets in the development of nationals into thieves for the Kremlin.

THE war of ideologies, heathen Communism vs. Christianity, is vividly depicted by Hal Stark (page 3), as the real cause of present worldwide turmoil which finds Christians outnumbered throughout the world by at least six to one. If it were not for the productive genius of the Christian peoples and the knowledge that right makes might, the world would soon be lost to the anti-Christians.

MORE people own telephones in the United States, and Washington, D. C., people are the most talkative in the world, according to John Jay Daly, in his article on the telephone (page 5).

THE recent Communist Party convention in New York City was one of the biggest farces ever perpetrated even behind closed doors, which barred the American press, but not the Communist press. The Reds of the USA ended not in the pre-advertised brawl, but in complete unity, toeing the current Kremlin line, says Walter S. Steele (page 7).

THE shot that shook the world and also signaled into formation the first free government in history, according to Earle W. Gage (page 13), was that which led to the Battle of Lexington Green.

AN interesting story by Julia W. Wolfe of the land of Rip Van Winkle (page 15), will entice many a history lover to the scene surrounding this famed legend.

FEW know that many of the firsts in America's history originated at Jamestown, Virginia, and possibly fewer people know that James Smith was the defendant in the first jury trial on American soil. George Grupp (page 17) tells the story of the plot against Smith which if he had not been acquitted may have changed our history.

A MOST interesting article to lovers of art, is that by Dr. Alexander H. Carasso (page 19), who famed as an artist and as a collector of fine art, gave due credit to a self-made artist in the Ukraine many years ago.

How a great patriot was hounded to his death with smears and taunts of enemies of our government, and how legitimate newspapers and radio echoed the slanders till the lie was accepted as fact even by many leading statesmen, is told by Rollin Browne (page 21).

IN one of his scholarly articles, this on education and textbooks, Dr. Felix Wittmer (page 23) unfolds the method of many textbook writers to debauch history.

MOSCOW STEALS U. S. DEFENSE SECRETS

By **LAWRENCE SULLIVAN**

Coordinator of Information, U. S. House of Representatives

AMERICA has no trade secrets anymore. When Moscow hears of a new industrial process or production method, two gigantic engines of international Communism the Russian diplomatic apparatus, and the Kremlin's terroristic Secret Police—are mobilized for intensive in-plant espionage, until the blueprints and specifications of the latest discovery are delivered safely to Russian hands.

No American industrial concern, however large or small, is beyond the range of Communist espionage. The FBI disclosed recently that the innermost secrets of the atom bomb—the pivotal trigger mechanism—had been delivered to Moscow in complete blueprint detail a full month before our own first test explosion at Alamogordo, N. M., July 16, 1945. And testimony before the Senate Internal Security sub-committee, published in November, 1956, discloses that during and after World War II every major technical advance in U. S. industry was filched quickly by Moscow's espionage network. Processes known to have been stolen in the years 1934-49 included such giants as Kodachrome, nylon, dry ice, magnesium flares, aerosol sprays, and Buna-S synthetic rubber, to name but a few now officially documented in the Senate hearings.

Only a few industries in the U. S. A. today are cognizant of Communist espionage methods. The real work of collecting vital military and industrial secrets always is handled in the plant by American citizens, never by Russians.

Harry Gold, now serving a sentence of thirty years in the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., for his part in the historic Rosenberg spy ring, which delivered the atom bomb secrets to Moscow in 1943-45, has revealed the complete operational method of Communist industrial espionage in America. Under heavy armed guard, on temporary leave from the penitentiary, Gold told his story in breath-taking intimacy and detail before the Senate Internal Security sub-committee, on April 26, 1956. The hearings were published last November. Senator James O. Eastland (D. Mississippi), chairman of the sub-committee, observed in publishing this testimony, that it offered a "good example of the subtle psychological recruiting employed by Communists to induce citizens of the United States to betray their country."

BS in chemistry at the University of Cincinnati in 1940.

Seeking employment in January 1933, Gold fell in with Thomas L. Black, who worked for Holbrook Manufacturing Co., Jersey City, N. J., a long-established and thriving soap maker. Black offered to help Gold get a job. At their first meeting Black told Gold, "You are a socialist. I am a Communist, and I am going to make a Communist out of you."

Through Black's help, Gold obtained employment at Holbrook, and Black moved on to National Oil Products Co., at Harrison, N. J., at better pay. Gold began at \$30 a week with Holbrook.

Outlining his relations with Black, Gold continued his story before the Senate committee: "He tried for several months, from January to September 1933, to get me to join the Communist Party. I attended several meetings of the Party in Jersey City. He tried to propagandize me in a variety of ways, but I just kept stalling him. I had no interest in the matter whatsoever."

Returning to Philadelphia in September 1933, Gold



Former Spy Agent (Gold) Tells How Moscow's Espionage Ring Worked In U. S. A.

took a new job with Pennsylvania Sugar Co., where he had formerly worked part-time during college days.

"I was glad to get away from Black and his constant importuning that I join the Communist Party."

But he could not get away from Black. The two men met periodically, in Jersey City, Philadelphia, and New York. Black soon introduced Gold to Vera Kane, an alleged pro-Communist lawyer with a good firm in Wall Street.

In April 1934 Black visited Gold in Philadelphia to tell him: "There is something you can do. There is something that would be very helpful to the Soviet Union, and something in which you can take pride. The Pennsylvania Sugar Company has processes on industrial solvents . . . The people of the Soviet Union need these processes. If you will obtain as many of them as you can in complete detail and give them to me, I will see that those processes are turned over to the Soviet Union, and that they will be utilized."

Gold related that for the in-plant espionage operative, Communist penetration throughout America develops in three successive steps—(1) industrial secrets, (2) military secrets, and (3) political operations. In the third phase of his own espionage career, extending over a period of seventeen years, Gold was assigned to some work "in connection with Leon Trotsky, or followers of Leon Trotsky." He was emphatic that once a person allows himself to be caught up in the Communist espionage web, there can be no retreat—ever.

As operations of the Pennsylvania Sugar Co., expanded, Gold faced the problem of getting his filched materials back into the company files the next morning. The stolen papers and blueprints became increasingly voluminous—finally, more than he could transcribe in one night at home. Gold refused compensation for his espionage work.

"I was looting the files of the Pennsylvania Sugar Co., and the material had to be replaced, usually over night . . . I continued to do this for a period well over a year, up to about November 1935 . . . Every couple of months I turned some material over to Tom Black."

When at length the volume of material became too heavy for over night transcription, Black and Gold turned to Vera Kane for advice. Soon Black reported that all the photostating would be done at Hudson Blueprint Co., in the Wall Street area. Gold later was informed the bill would be picked up by Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency in New York.

During November, 1935, Black reported jubilantly to Gold: "Harry, all our troubles are over! Now we can get all the information we want copied. I've got a wonderful set-up. Furthermore, we've got some very good news about some of the processes you sent to the Soviet Union . . . They've got them in operation. They are pleased with them. And there is a Russian who works for Amtorg who is very anxious to meet you. He is also the person who is going to arrange for photocopying any amount of material you want."

Pausing an instant for reflection upon his own bold narrative, Gold added: "And so I met my first Russian, Paul Smith."

But of course that was not the Russian's real name. Gold never learned Paul Smith's honest name, although he did learn later from frequent contacts that Paul Smith was the Amtorg man who set up the entire industrial espionage system in the U. S. A. (hearings, page 1016)

At about this point Gold began to have occasional qualms of conscience. But he could not turn back. He was too deeply snared in the Communist network.

"I couldn't kid myself," he told the Senators. "I



Extreme Left and Right, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Whom Gold Worked With, Shown Before Execution.

was stealing. And add to that, I was stealing from Dr. Gustav T. Reich, who was research director for the Pennsylvania Sugar Co.; and Doc Reich, so to speak, sort of raised me from a pup. I started to work in the lab, cleaning spittoons, and when I finally left Pennsylvania Sugar Co., I think I was a capable chemist. Reich taught me a lot, and made a lot available to me. He raised me from the very beginning. I was violating that man's confidence. I was going into his files. I had keys made so I could get into his files, and I especially requested night shift so that I could get into those files. I was stealing from a man who trusted me. And, believe me, I had qualms.

(See MOSCOW STEALS SECRETS, Page 16)



Dr. Fuchs, German-British Scientist, Operated In U. S. A. As Espionage Agent For Kremlin.

THE world is torn by fears and jealousies. Never in history have the peoples of the world sat on such a powder keg, pondering what to do to save their own lives. New implements of destruction can wipe out an entire nation or cripple it to the extent of surrender. There are few people who crave death. Therefore, fear often softens the masses to compromise which, in the long run, result in more hideous consequences than death. The few who place no value on life are concentrated for the greater part behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains. They are heathens, believing in no God and no punishment beyond their span of life on earth. They believe that man is here

the important thing is that the remaining quarter should be Communists."

The Reds base all of their ideologies on Marxism-Leninism, neither of whom accepted the established and recognized teachings of Christianity or the accepted and established morals of free society. Both of whom made mockery of the teachings of Christ and believers in spiritual and human morals. The Communist heathens of today are out to destroy all those they cannot use in their nefarious scheme, to eliminate the believers in God, those who believe there is an invincible power which rules over man, and that there is a future for man's soul beyond the Communist

IDEOLOGIES DIVIDE WORLD FOR WAR

By HAL STARK

today and gone tomorrow and that there is no life after death. For this reason they feel they are destined to be leaders or "keepers," to save man from himself, to use him as a machine in a grandiose scheme which, though it has not solved and will never solve economic problems, they feel is destined in time to do that.

Our great leader, President Eisenhower, one who has seen the toll of death on the battle field and the destruction of man's progress by two devastating wars, is determined to end wars if humanly possible and, in the meantime, to keep wars isolated while striving for peace on earth. Unlike the leaders behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains, he believes in a Supreme Being and a hereafter in which man is judged for his acts on earth. The President is working diligently, at times against great odds and in the face of constant criticism, often from those who in fact feel as he does about an ultimate goal, but who differ with him as to procedure. He is also criticized by those who have selfish desires or who are opposed to peace among men for the forces of evil gain ground by the evils of war.

Our President has recently made bold to label the scourgers of humanity, the Reds, as "aggressors." It is the first time in history that any great world leader has dared to stand up to the enemy of mankind and name him for what he is. He has dared to exhibit an outward challenge to the enemy that if he strikes, the free man will strike back in even greater force. The leaders of the enemy forces do not fear for their own lives, but they fear the loss of their machines' political power over their slaves. They are imbued with the idea that they are man's saviors and keepers; that to lose ground gained by cunning, and conspiracy and plunder over a period of forty years is to end, not only their own rule, but also their plan for a so-called worldwide "people's democracy." They abhor the loss of face more than the loss of life. They do not care about death at the hands of their own, but they abhor death at the hands of their opposition. As a matter of fact, it is a badge of honor among these zealots to confess political error and to accept the consequences—death at the hands of the "brain surgeon" or the "heart specialist." They have the ideology inherited by them from Lenin: "It would not matter a jot if three-quarters of the human race perished;

state and the grave. Reds base their beliefs on what they term the "scientific falsities" of religion. They fear the power that Christianity holds over man in his quest for peace beyond the realm of a socialistic dictatorship.

Man from infancy has had an inborn desire and hope for freedom. From the time the child first opens his eyes until he has advanced in age and wisdom, he strives for freedom. He breathes the air, treads the soil, hears the song of the birds, inhales the scent of the wildflowers and absorbs the rays of the sunlight, enjoying God's blessings of freedom and thereby the sense of security that it brings him. To deprive him of this inherent right is worse than war and even death.

The Red dictator is of the opinion that no man can serve two masters—a Supreme Being and the Communist State, and so it is that they decree man must be owned and directed by the State and robbed of his will, freedom and belief in a mightier power than the State. It is this division of ideology in men—the believers in the Socialist slave state and the believers in the republican free state, the heathens and the Christians—that so threatens the future of mankind



President Eisenhower Warns World And Mid-East of Peril of Red Domination.

today for if there were unanimity in spiritual values there would be no world wide jealousies, confusion and tension.

Our Government and the majority of our people, imbued with the ideologies of freedom and religion, together with the people of other countries having similar views, compose one side of today's world front, while the dictator-heathen group compose the other. It is natural that the leaders of the former front would attempt to convince the dictator-heathen front that "right makes might" and that the dictators are wrong. This is not an easy battle of minds. It is an uneasy road to peace which can be seen by the day-to-day happenings. If the first shot is fired by the Red zealots to launch another world war, it will no doubt result in consequences that will finally prove to the world that "right makes might," but a terrible toll will be taken in the process of the convincing.

Recent efforts to force a compromise in the Middle-East plan of President Eisenhower are not in themselves too important, for it is doubtful that the President has felt that he is infallible. The important thing is that he has submitted a plan which for the most part is merely a means to an end—peace in the Middle-East. Any changes in the plan that will bring about the same end is unquestionably acceptable to him. But some of the proposed compromises and interferences that are designed to block the path to the major goal and some that are purely selfish on the part of other governments in an effort to cash in on the proposals for their own selfish benefit are dangerous. The bickerings are for selfish advantages on the part of both Israel and Egypt. The blocks placed in the path by England and India are face-saving efforts on the part of one, and hide-saving on the part of the other. The blockades thrown up by Russia, China and their satellites are quite understandable.

The full success of the President's Middle-East plan would no doubt mean the end of Communist aggression, not only in the Middle-East, but elsewhere, for if the plan or challenge succeeds in the Middle-East, it will succeed everywhere if applied. The dictators of Communism realize that Communism cannot progress standing still; that it must reach out for new raw materials, filled bread baskets and trained slaves; that it must have an enemy, manufactured or real, knocking at its door to keep people within their own borders, fearful and insecure, and thereby subjected to the ruthless dictatorship. Since Communism always consumes more than it produces, because enslaved people have no incentive to produce more than their absolute necessities, it must ever reach out for more ready-filled bread baskets, productive land and industries in neighboring countries. And so to bring about a real peace throughout the world, the death-knell to world Communism must be sounded.

As so ably stated by Senator Knowland recently, the past twenty years of Soviet repression is the true cause of tension in Eastern Europe. The Senator could have added that the tensions in the world at large are due to the recognition by the United States of the Communist dictatorship of Russia in November 1933, and the aftermath of that event which led to World War II and the Korean war. It may be said that without Communism in Russia, the Communist conspiracy towards world dictatorship and its accompanying intrigues, there would have been no Hitler or Mussolini. If it were not for the seven years of planned intrigues, including those of the Sorge ring in the Far East, there would have been no sneak attack by Japan on Pearl Harbor. If it were not for the brain-storm of Stalin, there would have been no Korean war.

Records in our own State Department will attest to this. If there had been no World War II, there would not now be a Communized China, a Communized North Korea, a Communized Iron or Bamboo Curtain.

The Communists came into power through manipulations during World War I. They gained another world hold by manipulations during World War II. They can finish the job through a World War III unless we isolate the power of Communism, know the enemy and challenge him at every step. We must refuse to again fall for his cunningness at the peace table. There must be no more Yaltas or Pottsdams. There can be no further compromise with the Communists, for each compromise is to their gain. They continue their inroads while free people disunite.

Indonesia is the most recent country to go Communist. India has been horsewhipped into an alliance with Red Russia and Red China, through threat on one hand, and the socialistic ideology of Nehru on the other. If Egypt goes Red, the Middle-East and Africa will fall to the Red fold and whether it realizes it or not, Israel will be swallowed in the same gulp. Italy at best is not too secure with Socialists sparring for government control. England is weak economically and politically, as is France. Greece is sparring politically, and West Germany may fall within to the Marxian brethren of Communism. Our allies are noticeably calm and weak; our enemies strong and vicious. Time is short, although many will continue to fiddle.

The non-Communist countries have failed because of the lack of a reasonable plan. They have failed because of divisions and jealousies. America has offered a plan. We have so far carried the load financially and otherwise. Unless the remainder of the nations are resigned to succumb to World Communism, they would do well to stop bickering, offer a better solution than that presented by America, if they have one, and keep their eyes trained on the common goal—WORLD PEACE by stopping Communist aggression.

Further American military or economic aid must be measured in percentage to that which the recipient country aids itself. The American people must not be bled to death to help others who will not help themselves. There is an old adage: that God helps those who help themselves. This must be our guide.



(Left) Dr. Ludwick Rajchmann, Polish Delegate to UNICEF, Defies U. S. Senate Committee's Subpoena For Questioning About Soviet Spy Ring. (Right) Boris Morros, Russian-Born Hollywood Movie Producer, Named As Key Witness In New York Red Espionage Case.

"MISTER WATSON, come here, I want you."

Had the name been "Doctor" Watson you would believe immediately that it was Sherlock Holmes that had called. However, this was Thomas Watson, the first telephone engineer, and the man calling him was Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor.

It was the first complete sentence ever spoken over the telephone.

That event took place in Boston, Massachusetts, on the morning of March 10, 1876.

At that time there were only two or three phones

1847, he died in 1922. Many stories are told about him, including this one: Asked the question, "What happens when a person is submerged in water?" he said, "The phone rings." That was true even then.

The words, "Mister Watson, come here, I want you," while not so impressive as the immortal utterance of Samuel Morse, inventor of the telegraph—"What God hath wrought"—are practical. Dr. Bell wanted Mr. Watson. He phoned and got him.

That is still true. You want someone so you reach for the phone, you dial and you get who you want. Almost anyone or anything can be obtained in this

manner: Drugs, the doctor, police, weather, time. What would we do without the telephone, stuns the imagination.

Melville Grosvenor recalls his mother telling of her girlhood home in Washington, D. C., the first with a telephone. In those days, back in the Gay Nineties, phones were mainly used in business places. Families in need of a phone mes-

sage usually sent someone to the corner grocery.

Now its different. Many homes have two and some three phones—extensions, or separate. The new instruments are quite unlike those old-time boxes on the wall, cumbersome at best. They had to be cranked like a model-T, making a bell ring, and then "hello, Central . . ."

Now one can dial a number, be it local or transcontinental, without the help of an operator. International dialling, not yet in existence, is on the way, this, according to the scientists who say, "Anything can be done in this day and generation."

The telephone, seemingly, is the lifeline of the world. It cuts distance to nothing. And what it does for the teen-ager, after school, endless gossip and idle conversation beyond the wildest calculation.

One of the next advances will be perfection of the TV-Telephone apparatus, then the speakers may see one another.

A well-known Washington patent attorney visits the United States Patent Office on the first day of March each year and looks up patent numbered U. S. 174,465.

That is the one issued to Alexander Graham Bell. It was allotted Bell on March 3rd and issued on March

THE FIRST TELEPHONE CALL

By JOHN JAY DALY

in existence, all in the workshop of Dr. Bell who had as his assistant Mr. Watson. They were in different rooms of an old house. Dr. Bell dropped a phial containing a chemical. In his excitement he picked up the phone and called for help: "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you."

That was 81 years ago, one hundred years after America had won its independence.

All the world had only three or four phones in 1876. In all the world, as of January 1, 1956, there were more than 101 million phones—about twice the number in existence only ten years earlier.

The United States leads the nations of the world with more than 56 million telephones in service. There are in this country almost 34 phones per 100 population—about one for every three persons.

Runner-up is Sweden. This enterprising nation has 30.5 telephones per 100 population.

Far down the list is the United Kingdom with 13.46 and France has but 7.18 per 100 persons.

Washington, D. C., the nation's capital, has more telephones than any city in the world—64 per 100 population. And its people talk more than any other like group in existence, averaging 675 calls per person over the year.

In 1955, throughout the United States the average number of phone calls per person was 409, but this was put into the shadows for the fourth consecutive year by the Canadians. Up yonder they averaged 446 calls per person.

This, then, is the record to date since that memorable March morning when Dr. Bell picked up his phone and called to Mr. Watson for help. A flood of calls have gone over the wires since then.

While the telephone as a practical instrument has reached a dignified age, it still has two decades before attaining its centenary. That will be the year of 1976. America will then enter its second century of independence, the telephone its 100th year.

To realize how close we are to the birth of this great invention, Melville Bell Grosvenor, editor-in-chief of the National Geographic Magazine in Washington, D. C., grandson of the inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, remembers his grandfather vividly—and Editor Grosvenor is but middle-aged. He was born at the turn of the century. Yet he was 21 before his grandfather died.

Dr. Bell lived three quarters of a century. Born in



Bell (Left) Tests Telephone, Calls Thomas A. Watson (Right).

7th, 1876. Three days later, March 10th, that cry for help came over the line in Boston: "Mister Watson, come here, I want you."

At the time of his patent, Dr. Bell had been in the United States only five years. A native of Edinburgh, Scotland, he had studied at the Universities of Edinburgh and London and in Berlin.

Shortly after his arrival in this country Dr. Bell went to New England where he became professor of vocal physiology at Boston University. While there he devoted himself to publicizing the system of visible speech—the sign language used by deaf mutes. That had been previously developed by his father, Alexander Melville Bell.

Dr. Bell was a humanitarian. His interest in helping the unfortunates actually led to his invention of the telephone. As those who knew him well say, he never did things purely for money. No financial reward ever actuated him. Yet he became wealthy and achieved world fame because of his great gift to mankind, the telephone. His story is the story of most great inventors. While he was working on the telephone instrument he forgot everything else, including sometimes the wherewithal to purchase the necessities of life. Once, when he was short of funds, he gave a Georgetown (D. C.) grocer a sheaf of shares in the first telephone company in exchange for food. The grocer put these certificates in a drawer and forgot about them. Half a century later they were found by a relative and sold for an enormous amount of money. Each ten-dollar share brought something like \$100,000. Today a share of the original telephone company would be worth a million, or more. So says Henry Camp, Wall Street statistician.

Similar stories are associated with the careers of Henry Ford and Thomas Alva Edison and another man, Michael Pupin, the latter seldom heard of today. Pupin took up where Alexander Graham Bell left off and further perfected the telephone.

Some called Pupin the silent partner in the telephone world, though Bell is certainly the outstanding name. Yet had it not been for Pupin who came to this country only three years after Bell, the inventor, some of the more important perfections in technique might have been lost.

Bell himself hailed the achievements of Pupin, a great scientist. His life is one of the most fascinating chapters in human history.

Michael Idvorsky Pupin, physicist and inventor, was born in Hungary in 1858 of Serbian ancestry. He came to America in 1874, three years after the arrival of Alexander Graham Bell. Both men were exceedingly inquisitive. In comparing notes, years afterwards, they learned they had many traits in common. One was this: the ability to make practical whatever they learned. Also, a terrific drive for facts. They had to know, and they had to do something practical with their knowledge.

Bell saw the barriers that stopped communication. If only he could make sound reach the inner-ears of the deaf he could accomplish a minor miracle. In directing his attention toward that he came up with the telephone.

In the mountains of Hungary, Michael Pupin had been a shepherd boy, guarding his flocks by night. As they grazed in open fields under the stars, thieves often made off with part of the herd. To guard against this, Michael and other boys were taught a system of signalling one another. They thrust their knives, with long wooden handles, deep into the ground. A heavy blow against the handle would transmit sound to another boy far away. That boy, his ears attuned,



Bell Demonstrates Telephone in March 1877 at Salem, Watson Participating in Call From Boston Laboratory Fourteen Miles Away.

received the message. It was a form of telephony, even before the telephone was invented.

Aside from saving sheep, this activity awakened a keen interest in the mind of a young boy: "Why," he asked his mother, "are we able to signal one another in this way? How is it the sound can be heard through the ground and not the air?"

Michael Pupin's mother could not answer the perplexing question. What Michael had to know, he learned later in America after hearing of Bell's successful experiment. Bell was a man after his own heart.

Bell was eleven years older than Pupin who was only fifteen when penniless he arrived in America. Pupin worked his way through Columbia University. There he concentrated on sound, recalling how much easier it was for sound to go under pasture lands than through plowed fields. Results of his thinking, as of Bell's, brought about present-day long distance telephone magic, radio and TV. Inventions of these two men are known and used throughout the world.

A high official of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company once said, years ago: "If at any time during the past few years this company had been compelled to do without one invention of Michael Pupin, and yet give the same service it gives today, we would have to spend at least \$100 million more than is expended."

Dr. Bell and Professor Pupin, both originally poor boys, ended their careers as wealthy men, but not as rich as they might have been had they received all that was due them, for they shared their inventions with humanity.

Once an A. T. & T. official was asked if he would sell a particular invention back to Professor Pupin: "Yes," he replied, "if the professor buys the Telephone Company with it. Our whole business is so adjusted to this invention that if the patent goes so must the company."

Approaches were also made for the purpose of purchasing the original Bell patent. Instead of selling the patent, the company took out more. Today, the total number of original patents in the United States Patent Office at Washington under the classification of telephony numbers 26,659 registered. There are also 16,177 cross-references.

The telephone business has really grown since that March day in 1876 when the first patent called telephony was filed.

THE Communist Party recently concluded the second act in its Red marithon, termed by them their "Sixteenth Annual Convention," although they have been in existence for thirty-three years, and have been conventioning off and on since last August, evidently sparring for time to learn what the Kremlin line would terminate in through its post-Stalin squirms and turns in the process of consolidating itself throughout the world behind a new "collective leadership."

The third act in the Party marithon in the United States is reportedly left to the various Party Districts which are, for public appearance at least, to demon-

in the convention halls where the Red proceedings were on. It is to be assumed that the Party heads felt that the members of the "Non-Party Observers Committee" were insulated to the extent they would funnel out only favorable information to the press or to the non-Communist world, but in one instance they misfired, for among them was Carl Rachlin of the New York Civil Liberties Union, who evidently decided he did not want to play the dupe and who came out from behind the barricades with charges that Communist were trying to "fool the public," and that the so-called break between the American Communists and Moscow control "is a sham." He said that he is

TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By WALTER S. STEELE

strate the "new democratic" trend of the Party, to fill the National Committee roster, which Committee will supposedly run the Red show from thereon. The Districts are supposed to meet, rubber stamp the proceedings of the recent convention in New York City, and elect forty more members to the National Committee, since twenty members were selected by the convention, which presumably had delegates representative of the membership of each of the Districts from coast to coast.

Those elected at the convention, the top twenty, were except for two, from among the old tried and proven loyalists in the Red ranks. While orating about the need of youth, a new look, and progressiveness, plus democracy within the Party, only two of the twenty selected are from youth ranks and these are carefully sandwiched between 18 know-hows of the past twenty or more years. Most of them have served imprisonment rather than to spill the beans concerning the existancy of a conspiracy against our government and admissions of their acts as puppets of a foreign government.

The twenty elected as members of the National Committee, also known as the "Administrative Committee" or "Collective Leadership" of the Party, include: George Blake Charney, Benjamine Davis, Eugene Dennis, Early Durham, Fred Fine, Wm. Z. Foster, John Gates, James Jackson, Jr., Charles Lowman, Sidney Stein, Doxey Wilkerson, David Davis, Carl Ross, Dorothy Healey, Carl Winter, John Hellman, Anna Corea, Al Richmond, Claude Lightfoot and Carlene Alexander.

The convention moved to transfer the national headquarters to Chicago, where the Party was born and operated from for so many years before moving East. The "Administrative Committee" however, will function in New York, which means that a dummy force will no doubt operate the Chicago (national) headquarters.

The American press was barred from the Red convention. Only handouts and verbal bulletins were issued the press representatives, this from a room outside the Chateau Garden Halls where the convention held forth in New York City for three days. However, a "Non-Party Observers Committee," chosen by Norman Thomas, A. J. Muste and others of the brother Marxian Socialist ranks, was permitted audience with-

convinced that the convention "was designed to create an atmosphere and machinery to return them (the Communists) to the American stream of life." He said that the American Communists are most concerned over the belief that they have "isolated themselves from the rest of the United States." But he says that the Party has neither changed its leadership or objectives.

Among the delegates present, which number is not consistent, for at one point their press contact stated 138, another 298 and later 350 delegates from 34 States, plus 12 "observers," and except within the hall, one could not count noses—Some 50 were Smith (Sedition) Act violators.

In full control of the convention were, Wm. Z. Foster, National Chairman, who made a major address; Eugene Dennis, National Secretary, who made the Keynote address; Max Weiss, who made the major report on "Marxist-Leninist Theory"; Nat Ganley, who served as "Parliamentarian," calling or calling off the shots; Simon Gerson, who served as press liaison and who handed out what was permitted the American press and withheld that information that was not supposed to leak out; Archie Brown, who chaired one



William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, Maneuver Communist Convention To Kremlin Line.

session; Sidney Stein, who chaired the important Resolutions Committee and banned one which would have censored Russia for its Anti-Semitic activities; Claude Lightfoot and Carl Winter, who co-chaired the Convention and the Publicity Committee composed of the old war horses in Communist Party activities; Si Gerson, Chairman, Abner Berry, Al Richmond and Wm. Allen.

The so-called "Non-Communist Observers Committee" except for Carl Rachlin, who broke the bond of silence, proved of immediate value to the Red brethren, characterizing to the American public, the "democratic" processes of the Communist convention and at the same time scoring the Senate Committee on Internal Security for subpoenaing Eugene Dennis before it for questioning regarding what happened behind the closed doors at the convention and as to alleged Moscow direction of the convention. Dennis clammed up, pleading "Fifth Amendment" to the Senate Committee's embarrassing questioning.

The so-called "Non-Communist Observers Committee" included besides Rachlin, Rev. A. J. Muste, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and of the War Resisters League, and a former Trotsky Communist; Dorothy Day, self-styled Catholic-Communist, who is among other things editor of the Catholic Worker; Prof. Stringfellow Barr, formerly of St. Johns College, Annapolis, Md.; Rev. John Paul Jones, of Bayridge Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; Lyle Tatum, American Friends Service Committee; Emmet Migdall of the American Civil Liberties Union; Roy Finch, of the War Resisters League, Alfred Hassler, Fellowship of Reconciliation; Bernard Rosenberg of the New School For Social Research, N. Y. City; Bayard Ruston, War Resisters League and George Willoughby, Director of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors.

The convention proclaimed as its "new" basis of "theory" that of the "principle of scientific socialism developed by Marx and Lenin." In addition to a lot of agitational hogwash, such as "Welfare not Warfare," "Full Equality For Negroes," "Reduction In Arms Spending," "Federal Highway, Water Power, School, and Public Works Development," "Economic Aid (Not Arms) To Retarded Countries," the Repeal of Smith Sedition Act, Repeal of Walter-McCarran National Security Act, Repeal of McCarran-Walter Immigration, Naturalization and Deportation Act; enactment of civil liberties legislation and financial support for the Communist organs of the country, the Communists convention officially devoted its time to toeing the Kremlin (Moscow) line, finally coming up to the full line, in full "unity" among themselves in the accomplishment. Here is the line accomplished as laid down by the Kremlin: (1) End To Cultism; (2) Establishment of "Collective Leadership"; (3) De-Stalinization (that of cleansing selves of pro-Stalinism insofar as murderous purges, and cultism); (4) Reversion to Marxism-Leninism, minus Stalin's name in literature and speeches (no Stalinist was ousted from leadership or membership); (5) End to Factuality (which has not been permitted previously); (6) Democracy in Party proceedings (limited); (7) Advocacy of Peaceful Co-Existence; (8) Extending hand of fraternal cooperation to democratic movements (efforts at new united fronts) and (9) "Democratic Road to Socialism, (promoting Communism by other means).

These are the basic tenets of the Party under its so-called "new look." It is in full accord with that laid down by the Kremlin over the past eight months of the Khrushchev-Bulganin (Collective Leadership).

While the convention opened, it is alleged, with the singing of the Star Spangle Banner, and with one



Underground In 1951, These Four, Then Hunted By FBI, Took Leading Part At 1957 Communist Convention. Elected To New "Administrative Committee" To Guide Party Activities.

American Flag on exhibit, there is no inference that the singing was not in Russian or to the tune of the "International," or that the American Flag was saluted or that the Pledge of Allegiance was recited. Nor was it reported that the convention was opened with prayer. However, it is known that it did end with the reading and rejoicing over "fraternal greetings" from the Communist Parties of Italy, France, England, China, India, Greece, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Canada, and other countries and with one of commendation from Russia for the unity, success and loyalty exhibited to the Marx-Lenin philosophy, indicating that Russia's ears were close to the ground during the three day proceedings, which were hidden from the American public behind an Iron Curtain of secrecy.

The NATIONAL REPUBLIC is pleased to recommend for schools and youth, the good wholesome and educational reading included in a series of booklets issued by the Haskin Service, Washington, D. C.

Among the most popular at the moment are "The Presidents and Their Wives," containing complete biographies and pictures of each of the Presidents (35c), and "What The Constitution Says Today," illustrated, includes Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and other texts (50c), or the combination of the two for 75c.

RED SPIES IN U. S. A. EQUAL TWENTY COMBAT DIVISIONS

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic.*

That Soviet espionage agents are working in the United States with renewed vigor to weave their web around our vital military installations, defense plants and government agencies has been emphasized by developments in recent weeks involving the arrest of one group of spies and startling disclosures with respect to the extent of operations by other enemy agents.

Three alleged spies were trapped by the FBI and federal indictments link them with known Communist agents including attaches of the Soviet embassy in Washington and both Soviet and Polish U. N. delegations; a brief case containing government secrets on the guided missile was stolen from a scientist in Chicago, a former secret police in the Soviet regime has told a Senate committee there are at least 16 Red espionage rings operating in the United States and the annual report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities warns that there are on American soil at this moment "the equivalent of 20 combat divisions of Red enemy troops engaged in propaganda, espionage and subversion."

Soviet Steps Up Espionage Activities

As Russia steps up its own espionage activities in the free countries, she is taking steps to exercise closer vigilance over her stooges to prevent "leaks" and "turncoats." The Kremlin policy calls for correction of a "domestic weakness" which Moscow blames on "a lack of Socialist outlook" on the part of some students, intellectuals, artists and workers.

Pleas of not guilty have been entered in Federal Court in New York by three persons accused of conspiracy to violate espionage laws. They are Jack Soble, 53; his wife Myra, 52, and Jacob Albam, 64. The trio was nabbed by the FBI on January 25 and indicted by a Federal Grand Jury February 4. All claim New York City as residence. They were remanded to jail without bail by Federal Judge Gregory F. Noonan.

One of the six counts in the indictment, charging them with violating the provisions of the 1954 Espionage Statute, carries the death penalty. The six counts contain twenty-three overt acts. It will be the first time this statute has been used. The last time the death penalty was imposed in the United States for espionage was in the famous Rosenberg case which involved a wartime spying charge.

The trial of the trio will bring to light considerable evidence concerning the extent of the Red espionage network in this country since a number of Russians, no longer in the United States, as well as one still residing in the United States are named in the indictment as co-conspirators or will appear as witnesses.

The current espionage plot was hatched in 1952, and



Top Communist Party Leaders Pose as They Open Sixteenth National Convention of Party in New York City, February 9. All But Two, Including Foster, Were Elected to Administrative Committee of Twenty. Remainder Will Serve on National Committee of Sixty.

continued until the time of the arrests, the indictment indicates. It also indicates that some of the unnamed conspirators worked for the United States Government, and that the plotters held their rendezvous in fashionable New York hotels and restaurants and in leading cities abroad.

One of the latest episodes occurred in August of last year when Soble, it is alleged, delivered two letters, one 26 pages and the other five pages, to an emissary who was to dispatch them to agents of the Soviet Union.

At the arraignment of the trio, U. S. Attorney Paul W. Williams related to the court that the defendants had been recruited by the Soviet Union to collect information on this country's defenses. Mr. Williams, arguing for a continuance of the \$100,000 bail for each defendant, admitted the defendants did not have \$100,000, but observed "the Sobles do have considerable funds available."

At the time the Rosenbergs were sentenced to die for espionage, fund raising organizations sprung up in a score or more American cities and thousands of dollars poured into the Red tills.

The U. S. Attorney said "It is obviously to their advantage and to that of the Soviet Union, that they leave the jurisdiction. There is every indication that these people intended to flee the country that they wanted to leave."

Eighteen Soviet Espionage Rings In USA

Mrs. Soble was born in Russia, but she and her husband have become naturalized American citizens. Soble and Albam were born in the same city in Lithuania (Russia). Albam has applied for American citizenship.

Others named in the indictment include former attaches of the Soviet embassy in Washington. One such is Vassili Mikhailovich Molev, a member of the staff of the Russian embassy who was labelled *persona non grata* by the State Department the day following the arrest of the alleged spies and he was asked to leave the country. He departed January 27, having diplomatic immunity.

Vassili M. Zubilin, former second secretary at the

Soviet embassy, is another Red official named in the indictment. It has been indicated that when Zubilin left for Moscow he was replaced in his spy work by Soble. Zubilin was also known as Edward Herbert.

Also named as co-conspirators are Peter Vassilievich Fedotov and Alexander Mikhailovich Korotkov, both reportedly former high ranking intelligence agents and onetime bodyguards for Stalin.

The other Russian agents named are called "faceless persons," known only by names in the espionage plot. Also involved in some manner, it is reported, is Boris Morros, Russian-born Hollywood producer.

Soble is accused of being an agent of the Soviet Government. Soble and Albam are accused of failing to register with the Attorney General as Soviet Agents. All three principals on trial are accused of being Soviet agents without notifying the State Department and all are accused of a conspiracy to obtain top secret defense data.

While held in his jail cell Soble was reported acting "peculiarly" and subsequently collapsed. He was taken to the prison ward of Bellevue hospital where it was announced he would undergo a series of mental and physical tests.

Alexander Orlov, former Red NKVD (secret police) leader in the Communist conspiracy, told the Senate Internal Security committee in recent session that during his service in the Red vineyard he was aware of 18 spy groups functioning in this country. He said two of the rings had been exposed by Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers, leaving 16 "with free run of this country."

Orlov urged the Senate Committee to hold out immunity and permanent residence in the United States as a lure to Red agents. He predicted many such agents are anxious to break with Moscow and become citizens of the free world.

He said Moscow uses two kinds of spy networks. The one is known as the legal network which operates through the embassies and consulates. The other is the illegal branch which uses "businessmen" who travel abroad under false passports.

Secret papers, so important police called them "dynamite," were stolen from a Johns Hopkins University Physicist while he made a telephone call in a railroad station and were later recovered but it was not disclosed whether there were indications they had been copied before being cast aside.

Fletcher C. Paddison, a missile expert, said he placed the briefcase beside his feet in the Chicago railroad station while he called the Bendix missile plant at nearby South Bend, Indiana. Concluding his call Paddison stooped to pick up the case and discovered it had been stolen.

He notified Chicago police who immediately called in the FBI. Several days later a janitor found the papers beside an ash can in another part of the city. The brief case and Paddison's personal effects are still missing.

American Communists Meet Behind Own Iron Curtain

The hard core of the American Communist Party, including forty ex-convicts and persons under indictment for plotting to overthrow our government, met in convention in New York behind an iron curtain of their own making and relayed a fixed report to newsmen that the party had broken loose from Moscow's control.

News of the happenings at the conclave of about



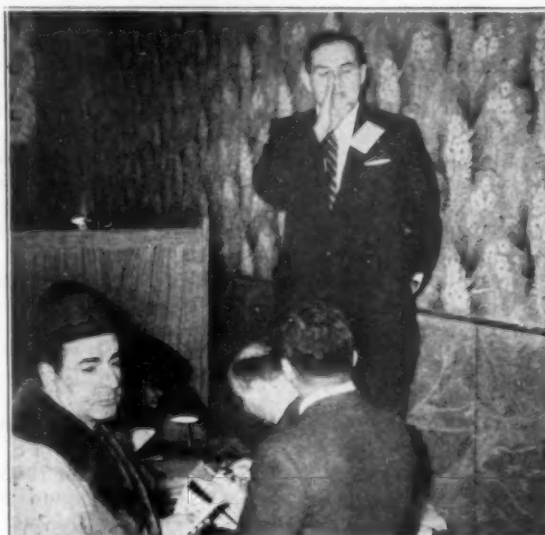
Rev. A. J. Muste, Active in Pre-Communist Convention "Non-Partisan" Gatherings, Meets Behind Closed Doors at Red Convention, As An "Observer." Newsmen Barred.

300 Reds was dished out to reporters by a special, carefully picked Communist news dispensing committee. No reporters for American newspapers were admitted to the sessions, but representatives of the Communist Daily Freiheit, Daily Worker and Peoples World, official Party organs in this country, were admitted to the secret sessions.

It is already evident that the released version of the happenings is a pack of lies for on the heels of the final session, Moscow's Soviet controlled newspaper, Pravda, praised the American Communist Party for remaining loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

Another of the highlights of the convention was the shift of party control to what the Reds call "collective leadership," a new system under which a 20 member "Administrative Committee" will direct the destinies of the party in the United States. This follows

(See ENEMY, Page 25)



Si Gerson, N. Y. Communist, Gave Red Handouts and Announcements to Newsmen in Outer Chambers of Red Convention.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

WOODROW WILSON'S MISTAKES

LATE IN MARCH 1917 IT was well understood that the United States would go to war soon with Germany. There was little partisanship in the situation. The people were strongly opposed to the piracy with which the Hohenzollern Emperor had sunk the Lusitania with heavy loss of American lives. Secretary Bryan shrank from the prospect of war and resigned rather than fight. By April 6th, when the Capitol echoed the thunder of an evening storm, the declaration of a state of war with Germany was almost unanimous. Was Mr. Wilson wise in refraining from including Austro-Hungary in the declaration? We reserve comment on this point for the moment.

The United States under the military leadership of General John J. Pershing plunged into hostilities and greatly aided its allies in Europe. It was not long, as wars go, before President Wilson was absorbed in his idea of achieving world peace through the "covenant" of the League of Nations, a document upon which he had already set his heart as the head of the hoped for Treaty of Versailles.

During parts of 1917, while the Anglo-British forces suffered heavy losses, the Italian army was almost idle and actually sometimes fraternized with the Austrians who lived alongside near the eastern mountains. Then, at the right moment, a "Hun" force, secretly assembled in October 1917, struck down and nearly annihilated the Italian army at Caporetto. The Italians fled in panic to the Piave River, but were soon reinforced by European and American forces. It was not until then that President Wilson acted. Was it wise to neglect a situation which by treacherous double-talking might easily defeat a great army?

Later a political mistake of disastrous consequence was made by President Wilson in the very face of direful warnings. How could he have done this? Some observers at the time believed that his Postmaster General, Mr. Burleson, was guilty of this astounding faux pas and had somehow over-ridden the usual good political instinct of the President. In October 1918, after the Armistice had been signed, Mr. Wilson issued a statement requesting all citizens to vote for Democrats in the Senate and House. His language was remarkable. He did not say, "I do not trust any Republican," but he may just as well have said so. He told the public that he faced difficult problems and could not be certain of success unless sustained by Democrats having exclusive control of Congress.

This statement stirred up violent passion in Congress. The election gave Republicans control of both Houses of Congress. Charges of partisanship were made on all sides, but it was evident that the great majority opposed the covenant. Nothing daunted, Mr. Wilson returned to Paris to defeat moves to destroy his plans. He was successful, and returned to Boston, announcing that his covenant must remain at the head of the treaty without dotting an "i" or crossing a "t".

This seemed to be his triumph, but soon he discovered that his plan concealed a fatal flaw. Until 1868

it had been a Senate rule that all proposed reservations or changes in a treaty must be voted upon "with the concurrence of the members present." Mr. Wilson was not aware of the fact that after 1868 any proposition relating to a treaty—a reservation or understanding or amendment, etc.—could be dealt with by a majority vote only, so long as the final ratifying resolution carried the substantive provision requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. The Senate, in short, could make any tentative changes desired by the majority, but the resolution of ratification still called for the two-thirds vote.

Mr. Wilson now was compelled to deal with any proposal supported by a majority. Immediately there were many demands for reservations. Partisanship was charged, but not all votes were partisan. Republicans pointed to Mr. Wilson's demand for a Democratic Congress and asked, "Did you ever hear of anything more partisan from any President?"

In the midst of confusion President Wilson made a gallant fight, but the tension and burden were too much for him. His health broke down and the flood of reservations made it impossible to deal with them.



ARCHITECT OF THE CONSTITUTION

TO THE MONTH OF MARCH is due the immortal honor of presenting to the world one of the men who established for all time the liberty of Americans in this country. He was James Madison, born at Port Conway in King George County, Virginia, March 16, 1751. He began college life at Princeton in 1769 and was graduated in 1771. Apparently he then expected to become a teacher under John Witherspoon, studying theology and Hebrew, but the Revolution was already stirring, and Madison soon entered into politics. He drafted the Constitution of Virginia and served in the Continental Congress during much of the war.

Virginia and Maryland could not agree to questions affecting the Potomac River. A conference under the Articles of Confederation was held at Mount Vernon and Alexandria in March 1785. Several questions relating to the regulation of commerce led to a conference at Annapolis in 1786, and this led to the Constitution Convention at Philadelphia in 1787. In April 1787, Madison wrote to George Washington an outline of his opinion that no confederacy could endure unless it acted directly upon individuals. This letter was the basis of the "Virginia Plan" presented to the Convention by Edmund Randolph, and it is still the heart and soul of the American Constitution.

No one in the Convention equalled Madison in tireless attention to details. He spoke frequently and made innumerable notes which were published in three volumes by Congress in 1843. The most important influence in promoting popular approval of the Constitution was "The Federalist," a series of 85 papers, of which twenty were certainly written by Madison, and probably nine more. Others who wrote in the series were John Jay and Alexander Hamilton. The now famed document stands as the best attain-

able contribution to the American philosophy of government.

When ratification was in doubt Madison promised to do his best to secure passage of the Bill of Rights. He selected ten fundamental amendments and they were ratified. They include certain rights and immunities, but these were already the heritage of Americans under the Declaration of Independence. The United States Congress and the States are prohibited from violating rights already conferred.

Madison lived until 1856. His service as fourth President was severely criticized because he believed that economic pressure alone upon the United Kingdom would prevent another war, but British forces entered the Capital in August 1814, and set the Capitol on fire while Madison retired to Leesburg, Virginia, without seriously fighting. Yet, despite this inglorious record, the name and fame of James Madison will stand as a glorious memorial of "the more perfect Union" that establishes the liberty and independence of the United States.



LABOR RACKETEERING

SOME LABOR UNION bosses have been invited to appear before Congress to cooperate in learning the truth relating to charges of improper methods. They have refused to meet the inviting Committee and have asserted that Congress has no authority to investigate and punish crime. They assert that new novel changes have developed such relations among labor organizations as to make investigations unsuitable and improper. They deny that Congress has any jurisdiction over these labor relations.

We do not believe that one man in one hundred approves the stand taken by such labor union bosses. We believe that the President's first duty is to see that all laws are faithfully executed. Of course, Congress was ordered to establish equal justice for all, and if men cannot obtain justice under government, they are doomed to howl in the jungle.

Several weeks ago in a shrewd squeeze play three labor union bosses were given salary increases of \$25,000 each. Two of them pretended that they did not need these increases, while the third let it be known that he desired the raise. Somebody voiced a mild criticism of the proceeding, when the third union official offered to dismiss the subject, saying it meant "just a few pennies" to the enormous membership of dues-payers. The other man, however, soon demonstrated that "just a few pennies meant a great burden." The conversation became quite sour as the boss insisted upon his increase of \$25,000. The others remained silent, so that at last the three gained improper, if not dishonest raises in salaries. True to the New Deal in labor racketeering, "the boys" let it go at that. After all, the public pays, so why make a fuss?

The law concedes to every man the right to strike. But what will happen if a lot of strikers combine to sabotage the strike rights of other combines of saboteurs? It happened that a lot of striking steel workers were befriended by President Truman who decided that he had the "inherent power" as President to seize the steel mills and turn over their property without compensation so that the men on strike should be paid. The Supreme Court ordered Mr. Truman to restore the property because he had no inherent right to seize it.

It is timely to remind labor union racketeers and others to bear in mind that no one in this country is above the law.

DESERVED HONORS

THE GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR for 1956 was awarded former Congressman George A. Dondero of Michigan at a luncheon in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., on February 14th, given by the International Fine Arts Council, for his forceful exposure of infiltration of Communism in American art. The presentation was made by Major General U. S. Grant III, in the presence of a number of notables.

The Congressman is the first outside the art profession to receive the high honor. Following the presentation, Mr. Dondero was also presented with a diploma from the Academic Council of the Star and the Cross of the American International Academy. The Honorable George W. Westerman, Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations, made the presentation. Mr. Dondero, retired from political life last year, after years of public service and a most brilliant record.

In another part of the Capitol, an award was given Congressman Frank Bow, Republican of Ohio, this by the Defenders of the American Constitution, with Lt. General P. A. Del Valle the famed General who lead the American Marines to valiant victories in the Pacific in World War II. Congressman Bow's recognition was due to his unrelentless efforts to maneuver through a law protecting American servicemen from trial in foreign courts while on assigned duties in foreign countries. His argument is that they should be tried by Court Martial, not by foreign courts. The presentation to Congressman Bow was during a special ceremony for the occasion held in Statuary Hall in the Capitol building.

In Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, Freedoms Foundation made a special award to J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI for his consistent contributions to the American way of life. Mr. Hoover, among the most admired men in the nation, took the occasion to warn the American people of the dangers of subversive forces rife in the United States, pointing particularly to the "liberal" elements among the professions who join up in fronts to defend or promote the cause of Reds.



PATRIOTS MEET

TWO EVENTS OF NATIONAL interest occurred in the Nation's Capital during the past few weeks. The first, the gathering at the Statler Hotel of some 700 delegates from over the nation, in attendance at the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, during which an array of Members of Congress, the Armed Services and others of national repute, spoke on subjects of national interest. Mrs. Robert B. Mouat presided as Conference Chairman. Mrs. David D. Good was secretary of the Conference. The delegates were representatives of eighteen leading patriotic women's organizations.

The second event, during the same week, was the annual convention of the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies held at the Mayflower Hotel. Delegates from some 100 patriotic and civic movements were in attendance. General Charles A. Wiloughby, former head of Intelligence in cooperation with General Douglas MacArthur in the Pacific campaign, addressed the luncheon meeting at which 500 were in attendance. General Wiloughby described the Soviet espionage ring and its Far Eastern operations which led to World War II and to Russia's seizure of Manchuria and China.

Milton M. Lory of Iowa, President, presided, and was reelected and Mrs. William D. Leetch, Executive Secretary, was chosen for another term. Col. William Warner served as Resolutions Committee Chairman.

APRIL 19 marks the 182nd anniversary of the Battle of Lexington Green. Let us recall that it was then and there that a little band of brave men fired "the shot heard 'round the world" for freedom and independence, a salute to the birth of a new nation, a nation that was to become a model for free-men everywhere after which to pattern their Republics in the centuries to follow.

From the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, until that historic April morning in 1775, America welcomed the hopeful, the adventurous, the strong, the freedom seekers to a haven. Hope, as well as adventure, was the pilot of Columbus, courage the power of Father Marquette, and freedom

AMERICA SHOWED THE WAY

By EARLE W. GAGE

the compass of the Mayflower. Freedom, courage, and hope—were thusly breathed into America. For 283 long dreary years, these aspirations had nurtured Americans and they were determined to hold that liberty which had grown from this friendly soil.

New England had known liberty and wanted to know it forever. New England ruled itself through its town meetings and through its judges, who were men of New England birth. The people were peaceful, home ruling, and devout. Old England had all but forgotten about New England until a few greedy Englishmen decided that growing and industrious America would prove a fruitful source of revenue for English politicians. So England began taxing America and sent politicians of the lowest character over to seize the offices of locally elected officials. England's agents tried to break up the town meetings. They tried to install a royal jury system. Cases were sent to England to be tried which should have been tried in America, so justice soon began to run afoul.

To all this the Americans protested. Their protests at times taking on extreme forms, as in the case of the Boston Tea Party and in the instance of the New York Tea Party. In 1774 a Vigilance Committee of New York boarded the ship *London* and cast eighteen pounds of "taxable" tea into the sea off Sandy Hook. Christopher Gadsden of South Carolina, stated a most emphatic declaration of independence when he wrote to Boston, "Don't pay for an ounce of their d—— tea." General Gage was then sent to Boston to enforce the English laws and to collect the taxes by force if necessary.

Massachusetts, through its House of Representatives, in 1774, authorized the organization of Minute Men. Samuel Adams and John Hancock, President of the Provincial Congress, were among the outstanding patriots of New England; the two were greatly responsible for opening the conflict against Great Britain, which was fast culminating, and they were later, during the summer of 1774, among the authors of the "Declaration of Rights," endorsed by the Colonial Congress, in Carpenters' Hall, in Philadelphia, attended by fifty-five representatives from twelve colonies.

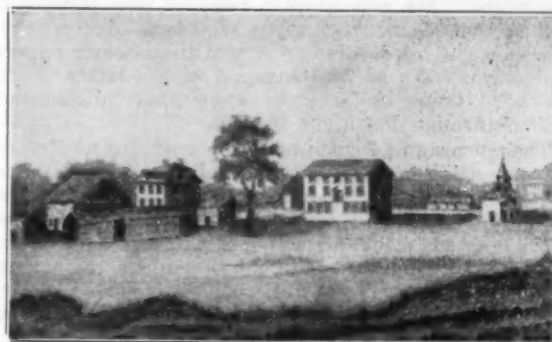
Peyton Randolph of Virginia, was president of this Congress, and Charles Thomson, of Philadelphia, the secretary. The best known men of the colonies were present, and there was much discussion and debate, indicating many differences of opinion. These lovers of liberty sat behind closed doors, and the result ended in unanimous action, sustaining Adams and Hancock, and addressing a protest to the King and to the people of Great Britain, registering objection to the unfair and unjust treatment accorded the colonists.

Despite the advice of his counsellors, King George steadfastly refused to remedy the situation, persisting in his policy of force and the iron fistedness. He regarded the Philadelphia Congress as an audacious upstart that should be punished and put down. The attitude of the King made a break certain, and the attempt of General Gage and his soldiers in Boston, to prevent the colonies from gathering munitions was the occasion for it. Even before the Congress had assembled, an attempt was made to seize the cannon and store at Quarry Hill, near Boston, and tumult and disorder resulted.

The feeling of rebellion was spreading. General Gage, annoyed by the threats, began to fortify Boston Neck. His movements excited further indignation, and the people secretly moved in cannon, guns and powder. Massachusetts was fortified with the knowledge that the other colonies were supporting her actions. While the Provincial Congress, in February of 1775, had expressed its wish for peace and union, at the same time it advised preparation for war. The people of Salem mounted cannon, and General Gage immediately dispatched three hundred men under orders to stop them. A great crowd met the Red Coats at the bridge, and Colonel Leslie withdrew. Soldiers and people had come face to face—the conflict was getting closer.

Again, at the end of March, General Gage dispatched Lord Percy with light troops to Jamaica Plain. The Minute Men gathered, but once more the opposing forces merely stared one another in the face and parted.

British officers had now learned that John Hancock and Samuel Adams had taken refuge in Lexington and that munitions of war had been stored at Concord, a few miles farther on. Thus, on April 18, 1775, British troops were dispatched from Boston in an effort to capture Adams and Hancock, and to destroy the patriot's munition stores. Three patriots, William Dawes, Samuel Prescott, Paul Revere, were dispatched to alarm the Minute Men. Longfellow makes the



A View of Lexington Green, Where the First Shot in the American Revolution Was Fired.

landlord say, in the "Tales of the Wayside Inn," in describing the ride of Paul Revere:

"And yet through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night."

The British leaders believed if they could capture the rebel leaders and destroy their stores, the revolutionary fervor could be nipped. Little did they know the American spirit. Other expeditions had failed, but this one must succeed, because a zealous King was now nervously demanding immediate and decisive results. All should be done in secret. The advantage of a surprise would be increased by the presence of overwhelming force, but the British commander's plans leaked out for Paul Revere had secretly organized some thirty merchants into a watch, having become suspicious that an expedition of a serious nature was planned by the British.

On the evening of April 18, at about 10 o'clock, Dr. Joseph Warren sent for Paul Revere, urging him to rush to Lexington to inform Adams and Hancock that a considerable force of British light troops and grenadiers were marching to the bottom of the Common, where a number of boats lay, and that it was believed that they were departing either for Lexington to seize Adams and Hancock, or to Concord to destroy the colony stores of munitions. After having arranged with Robert Newman, who lived near the Old North Church, to display signal lights, Revere crossed the Charles River in a boat landing near the Charlestown battery. Here he obtained a horse, and prepared for his famous "mid-night ride."

At about 11 o'clock two lights beamed forth from the belfry of the Old North Church spire, signaling that British troops were going by water to Cambridge. Revere at once mounted his horse and rode forth. He crossed Charlestown Neck where he saw British officers waiting to halt him, but Revere knew the country well, and turned back sharply swinging into Medford road. His pursuer fell into a clay pit, and Revere rode swiftly to Medford, where he warned the captain of the Minute Men, and then galloped on, rousing patriots in every house, farm, and village, as he rode on to Lexington. Here he awakened Adams and Hancock, and here he was joined by William Dawes and Samuel Prescott. After a brief conference the three started out to alarm the entire populace between Lexington and Concord. They had ridden but a short distance when they were met by four British officers who had blocked the road. Prescott escaped by jumping his horse over a stone wall, carrying the word to Concord. Revere rode toward some woods, but ran into six British officers who halted him, made him a prisoner and forced him to return to Lexington. He was quickly released and persuaded Adams and Hancock to go to Wolburn. Accompanying them, he later dared to return to get their papers and effects. As he was engaged in the latter effort, he heard firing and thereby knew that he had not ridden through the night in vain.

The warning had come none too soon, for as Revere was mounting his horse, Lieut. Col. Smith, with some eight hundred men was crossing the Back Bay from Boston to Lackmere Point. At about 2 o'clock he had landed his men, and set out silently for Lexington. But as they marched, there broke upon their ears the sound of guns and bells, some near, some distant, but every one a note of alarm. The country was not asleep—indeed, it was now wide awake.

Smith became alarmed and ordered Major Pitcairn forward to Lexington with six light companies. Pitcairn picked up everybody he met on the road to pre-



Southwest View of Old State House in Boston.

vent further alarms being sounded. One man, a Mr. Bowman, eluded him, and rode speededly to Lexington, where the Minute Men had been waiting since 2 o'clock and had almost decided that the British had abandoned the march.

When Major Pitcairn reached Lexington Green, about 4 o'clock, he found some sixty or seventy men ready to challenge him. It was not certain who fired the first shot, but it is certain that the British fired several volleys. The Minute Men followed by firing a few straggling shots, wounding two British officers, and then drew off. Eight Americans were killed and ten wounded. The first blow had been struck, the first blood had been shed in what was the curtain raiser of the American Revolution.

The British formed lines after their encounter, fired a volley, gave three cheers for what they considered was their victory and marched on. They had missed the rebel leaders in Lexington, and must lose no time in carrying out that part of their mission and as well must seize the stores of munitions at Concord. When they arrived there they found most of the cannon and stores had been removed, but they set fire to the courthouse, spiked a few cannon, and broke open some barrels of flour. A small detachment went to North Bridge, where the Minute Men had assembled to guard the town. Meeting at the bridge, the British fired, killing two or three Americans. Even yet the colonists failed to realize that the decisive moment had arrived.

Major Buttrick sprang forward shouting, "Fire, fellow soldiers! For God's sake fire!" Then the Americans fired, not straggling shots, but shots intended to hit their marks. Two British soldiers were killed and several wounded. The Americans followed the retreating British across the bridge, and the Concord fight was soon over.

The Minute Men drew back to the hills and waited. By noon Smith collected his troops and started toward Lexington. Now came an opportunity for the kind of warfare to which the Minute Men were trained through their encounters with Indians. Under cover of stone walls and thick woods along the road, they fired shot after shot into the British lines. Attempts to follow the Americans into the thicket were disastrous, as the colonists were practicing a kind of warfare which they perfectly understood, but which was new to the British. One British officer later wrote that the Americans seemed "to drop from the

(See AMERICA, Page 20)

SO many new highways in New York State and one of them, passing through the Rip Van Winkle area, make a trip far easier to undertake than in the years of dirt roads.

Nearly all the people know of the fascinating Hudson Valley. Tourists from far and wide visit "Sunnysides," the charming little cottage where Washington Irving spent his last years. There you begin to think about Rip Van Winkle and ask, "Do you suppose a Rip Van Winkle really lived?" How can one ever forget this: "Begone, man," screamed Dame Gretchen Van Winkle, "You sleep under my roof no longer." And poor Rip went out into a wild storm to sleep for twenty years.

the dogs in that region were fond of Rip; not one would bark at him when he strode up and down the byways. Dame Gretchen Van Winkle was a straight-laced haus-frau, we read. Why did she not make Rip toe the mark? And yet, many felt sorry for Rip. Did not Irving take tours among the mountains to find her counterpart? She many still be found in this day.

On we go to Kaaterskill and Palenville. We ask the same question we had asked the old doctor about his claim to the fame of dear old Rip. But everyone had their own story to tell and each a "convincing story." Each pointed to a separate path taken by the hounded man on the night he went forth. They set the date at the beginning of 1769 and all agree upon one point,

VISITING RIP VAN WINKLE-LAND

By JULIA WHITTIER WOLFE

Now, if you will follow me, climbing the Eastern face of the mountains that melt into the villages of Catskill, Pallenville and Keaterskill, in Green County, New York, you may be able to find the very slab on which Rip supposedly slept. You cannot mistake it, for sure enough, there is the depression that his long, tired body—six feet tall plus—made upon it, and here, but ten feet away, is a small natural amphitheatre in which Henry Hudson and his crew hurled their thunderous bowling balls into this beautiful valley.

These three old towns, settled by early Dutch settlers, claim Rip for their very own, and press their claims with all the competition that big cities employ for commercial rivalry. In that blue bend of the Catskills, at least one hundred homes are his to sleep in, or would have been if he had needed lodgings.

First, we visit Catskill, a charming town. "Did Rip Van Winkle live here once upon a time?" An eminent doctor, who has lived here close to ninety years, scoffed at my question, packed as it was with skeptical doubt.

He takes us back to the year 1760, when his village was hearing from every pulpit of the "wicked doings"; in fact, each and every hamlet in Hudson County was hearing it, for the first race track had been built, and day after day "lazy men" were betting everything they owned. Records prove that the old doctor is right. The track was about four hundred yards from the original Van Vechten homestead. Below it runs a little brook that later joins the Hudson, and behind this home stands the blue hills, tumbled hugely one upon another to make the famous mountain. And here stood a tavern run by "Honest Ben Bronck." There Rip Van Winkle spent many of his hours.

Also Rip liked to spend time at the race track. He liked to watch a jockey by name Ja de Kekker, a half-breed Indian, who rode "honestly" because he feared the judge—the incorruptible Oosterhude—who allowed no gambling.

Between these two—the lion and the weasel—was the happy-go-lucky Dutchman, who history has failed to label more definitely than Rip Van Winkle. His celebrity was not that which entitled him to enduring fame, but he was the village favorite ne're-do-well, "shiftless, song-loving, a maker of willow whistles for boys and girls, a story-teller of Dutch lore, and a game hunter." He was also a lover of trees, and all

and that is that Rip lived among their ancestors as he lives today in the minds and hearts of many.

"Live?" they cried. "Of course he lived! Have you further doubt that Ichabod Crane's grandson told you that the wooer of Van Tassel's daughter was Jesse Merwin of Kinderhook? Ask the great, great-grandson who still live here. Why then, doubt Rip?"

It was eighteen years after Irving made that drowsy voyage up the Hudson when he began writing Rip Van Winkle. The writing was done in England, almost immediately after a tour of Holland and Germany, which had filled Irving with Rhenish folk-lore. It seems possible that he might have absorbed the tale of Emperor Frederick der Rothbert, who slept in his castle in the Kypphauser Mountains, in Harzwald, at the headwaters of the Wesser. He may have heard the tale of Peter Klaus, the goat-herder of Sitterdorf, whose tale is like unto Rip's, except for Dame Gretchen and her woes. Or perhaps, Irving, having heard these tales from Dutch settlers (these legends were as Dutch as they were German), may have worked the ideas into the Hudson Valley.

Not fewer than five plays have been fashioned from Irving's story. The first one was the work of an unknown Albany play writer in 1828. It was a failure, but the play had been witnessed by J. Jefferson, grandfather of the famous actor, Joseph Jefferson.

The play which "our" Jefferson played in was writ-



The Beautiful Hudson River.

ten in 1859, by Dion Bouicault. Jefferson was the genius who created a sensation in the role of Rip. For over thirty years he played this one part! And America was not densely populated, either. It was a remarkable play; during the whole show there was but one scene, that of the beautiful Hudson Valley, and in this one act only one actor, Jefferson, appears.

The ideas in the play became more like Jefferson than like Irving. Rip's dog, called "Schneider," never appeared before the audience, and the reason was Jefferson's own. He said: "The whole world loves dogs, and every man sees in the devoted 'Schneider' his own dog or his dog ideal. Therefore, I should not disillusion men, should I? 'Schneider' will always live in the mind."

Your grandfather and mine no doubt saw this great play, and so closely did the public identify Joseph Jefferson with Rip that the dialect he used on the stage was his password. For instance, there was a time when a teller in a small-town bank hesitated to honor the signature of the great actor, because of the lack of satisfactory identification papers.

"Bat?" cried Jefferson, "You do not know me? Rip? If my dog 'Schneider' was here, he could know me!"

The teller laughed and at once cashed the check.

Whether he lived in Catskill, Paltenville or in Kaaterskill, or, indeed, whether or not there was a real Rip Van Winkle, is not important. It is the fact that he lives and will ever live in the hearts of Ameri-



Washington Irving.

cans, thanks to Washington Irving. A visit through "Rip Van Winkle-land" brings this dear old character nearer to us. It is a trip which all lovers of folk lore in America should take.

MOSCOW STEALS SECRETS

(Continued from Page 2)

I wasn't happy about it. But it seemed to me that the greater overall good of the objective justified the means I was using."

Gold delivered secrets to Paul Smith from November, 1935, through August, 1936, transmitting in that period every industrial process ever perfected and applied by Pennsylvania Sugar Co.

Gold next was turned over to Steve Schwartz—"very well built, very handsome, and a bit of a dude; he even wore spats, but he was too big for anyone to tell him about it."

"But after a while we began to run out of information," Gold continued. "Pennsylvania Sugar had only so much, and I had been very diligent, as I said, and we looted them pretty completely. Steve Schwartz then began to suggest that possibly I find other work."

Early in 1938 Gold was turned over by Schwartz to another Amtorg agent whom he knew only as Fred.

"I have never been able to identify this man."

Fred insisted Gold get another job.

"He wanted the Philadelphia Navy Yard, or the Baldwin Locomotive Works, or any firm or organization

that manufactured military materials."

As a stop-gap after leaving Pennsylvania Sugar, Gold took the assignment of "keeping tabs on certain people who were supposed to be adherents of Leon Trotsky."

"It was pretty obvious from what Black told me, that they were going to kill Trotsky, and they were trying to get set up to do it." (hearings, page 1021)

Fred next assigned Gold to the University of Cincinnati to get his degree in chemistry. In Ohio he was to cultivate Benjamin Smilg, then employed in the Wright Air Force Development Center, at Dayton. Smilg had been scholarshiped through M. I. T. by Amtorg, and then assigned to Wright Air Force Base. But he had been found slow in coming through with military secrets from Dayton. Gold was ordered to hasten Smilg's secrets along. (hearings, page 1023)

Unsuccessful over a period of two years in Ohio, Gold was ordered back to Philadelphia and remained there on various in-and-out tasks until December, 1943, when he was assigned to work with Klaus Fuchs, the German Communist then sent over by Britain to work with American, Italian, and Scandinavian scientists at Columbia University in

development of the atom bomb—the historic Manhattan Project. Amtorg knew all about it. Gold was assigned to Fuchs by Seman Markovich Semenov, also attached to Amtorg, New York.

"I remember at one time he told me of meeting" (a late oil magnet) "I believe, in Philadelphia, in connection with signing a contract for cracking equipment (oil refinery process) to be sent to the Soviet Union. That was in 1943 . . . Semenov was the one with whom I got along best, and the one whom I knew most intimately, and the one who eventually led to my introduction to Klaus Fuchs." (hearings, page 1024)

To pick up the Fuchs assignment, Gold abandoned his then embryonic plans to penetrate the Holtdland Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tenn., a highly secret wartime production subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Co.

"Forget them," Semenov told him. "Forget everything you ever knew about them. You are never to see them, or meet them, or have anything to do with them again."

Semenov told him the Fuchs assignment related "to a completely new and devastating type of weapon." Gold added: "It was when I met Klaus Fuchs that he explained

(Continued on Page 32)

THE first trial by jury in America took place about the middle of June 1607 within the grounds of the newly constructed flimsy fort at Jamestown, Virginia. The judges consisted of the settlement's council: Bartholomew Gosnold, George Kendall, John Martin and John Ratcliffe, with President Edward Maria Wingfield as the presiding officer, or chief justice.

The jury was composed of persons selected from the 48 gentlemen, 12 mechanics, 12 laborers and 26 other inhabitants of the settlement. And the defendant, who was accused of treason, was no other than Captain John Smith.

What was the origin and cause of this accusation

FIRST JURY TRIAL IN AMERICA

By GEORGE W. GRUPP

against Captain John Smith—the man, whom Pocahontas later saved from being bludgeoned to death with tomahawks by the warriors of Powhatan.

On April 10, 1606, King James I granted letters of patent to (1) the Plymouth Company, and (2) to the London Company which founded the Jamestown settlement. The London Company letter of patent was granted to Sir Thomas Gates, Richard Hakluyt, Sir George Somers, Edward Maria Winfield and others for the purpose of developing an English colony in America between 34 and 38 degrees north latitude.

In granting this letter of patent the King reserved for himself the right to control all affairs of the settlers. It also provided for two councils, one in London, and another in the settlement. The members of these councils were appointed by the King. The names of the London council were immediately known, but the names of the seven members of the settlement's council were sealed in a strong box and ordered not to be opened until the 105 male adventurers reached the new world.

This whim of the King was a serious mistake because the three little vessels—the *Discovery*, *God Speed*, and *Susan Constant*—were without a leader, except Captain Christopher Newport, an experienced mariner, who was merely engaged to pilot the ships to Roanoke Island in the new world.

Shortly after leaving Blackwell, England, on December 19, 1606, the fleet had to hove to, or take shelter, along the coast of England for about six weeks because of the contrary winds.

These sailing conditions, and being cabined in small caravels tossed by rough seas did not promote good humor amongst the adventurers. And this was especially true about the fifty-five "gentlemen" aboard the fleet. Each of them believed his name was listed as a member of the settlement's council. No one was recognized as the leader of this party of adventurers. The "gentlemen" were unwilling to take orders from anyone. As a result factious quarrels broke out almost immediately after sailing from Blackwell because individuals, and groups of persons, each thought they were the peer of others.

Captain John Smith, who was aggressive, a born leader, bold, daring, egotistical, a fighter, resourceful,

and young, was envied, feared and hated. And soon Smith allegedly became the most unpopular person on board the fleet.

Under these conditions aboard the ships it is amazing that no one was stabbed or was murdered. And had it not been for the pious exhortations of the Rev. Robert Hunt, the expedition would have been abandoned when the fleet was still in sight of the coast of England. Fortunately Rev. Hunt managed to put out the flames of disension, but not for long.

Before the fleet reached the Canary Islands, the quarrels were revived. In this discord aboard the fleet one man stood out. That was Edward Maria Wingfield, a London merchant, who was especially envious of Captain John Smith.

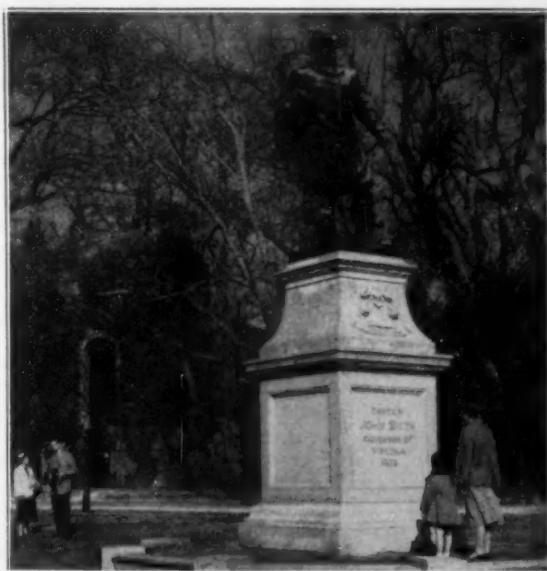
Wingfield became the ringleader of a plot, and when the fleet left the Canary Islands, he had Captain John Smith made a prisoner on the charge of treason. Wingfield and his followers accused Smith of planning to murder the members of the settlement's council, to usurp the government, and to make himself king of the settlement.

For the next thirteen weeks (March 24 to June 10, 1607), Captain John Smith was treated as a prisoner. And even though his movements were restricted aboard the

Susan Constant, the dissension amongst the adventurers grew in bitterness until the little fleet reached Santo Domingo, West Indies.

Momentarily the adventurers forgot their differences as they beheld the new world. They were enchanted by the verdure covered land dotted with many colored flowers. They were thrilled when the Carib Indians, in canoes, came out to greet them and to freely engage in the exchange of tropical fruits and native craft articles for English baubles.

During the voyage from the Canary Island to Santo Domingo, Captain Smith showed considerable forbearance and patience toward his enemies. But when, after the long voyage across the Atlantic, he was not permitted the privilege of going ashore at Santo Domingo, he was angered. In this anger he gave his enemies a taste of his fiery temper.



First Jury Trial in America Occurred at Jamestown, Va., 1607 With Capt. John Smith the Defendant.

This alarmed Wingfield and his followers. They held a secret meeting and made plans to get rid of Smith forever by hanging him after the fleet's arrival at the next island.

When the fleet arrived at the island of Nevis, West Indies, most of the adventurers went ashore. Wingfield and his fellow plotters slipped away from the rest and headed for a dense palm tree grove. Here they built a scaffold.

Wingfield knew that most of the adventurers would oppose the hanging of Smith before he had been brought to trial. For this reason the Wingfield gang decided to secretly hang Smith. So they waited until nightfall. Then they approached Smith and invited him to join them in a sociable shore party.

Smith was too clever to believe they had a sudden change of heart. All of their persuasive powers, and eloquence, fell on deaf ears, for Smith did not believe them. He refused to leave the ship *Susan Constant*. And to the chagrin of Wingfield and his fellow plotters, they failed to secretly execute Smith.

After spending about three weeks among the islands of the Caribbean Sea the fleet set its course for Roanoke Island. But after days of cruising they were unable to locate the island. Some of the adventurers became discouraged and expressed their desire to return to England. And the expedition might have done so had it not been for a storm. It blew with great fury out of the southwest, and it did not abate until it had driven the fleet into the entrance of Chesapeake Bay.

When the discouraged adventurers saw land on the morning of April 26, 1607, their spirits rose. Virginia was in all her springtime glory. The forests were dressed in fresh green foliage. Colorful flowers were beginning to lift their heads on bushes. And according to the writers of contemporary reports none of the adventurers were disappointed in reaching this "Delightful land" instead of the island of Roanoke.

At Cape Henry, which they named in honor of the Prince of Wales, the eldest son of James I, a party headed by Gosnold, Newport and Wingfield landed for the purpose of finding a possible site for settlement.

They were barely ashore when the Indians, who were hiding behind trees, sent on the wing arrows which wounded two of the party. Then the adventurers countered by firing their muskets. The Indians fled in terror for they had never before seen or heard weapons which spit fire and made a loud noise. The adventurers, however, did not pursue after the Indians, instead they returned to their ships.

That night, aboard the *Susan Constant*, after the "gentlemen" adventurers crowded into the captain's quarters, Captain Christopher Newport brought out the King's strong box and opened it. Everyone was anxious to know whom the King had named to the settlement's first council. To their surprise, Captain John Smith was named as one of the members of the council. The other members named to the council were Bartholomew Gosnold, George Kendall, John Martin, John Ratcliffe, and Edward Maria Wingfield.

The appointment of the hero of the Turkish wars was a blow to Wingfield, the arch-enemy of Smith. From that moment Wingfield secretly decided to use every means within his power to deny Smith's admittance to his seat on the Council. More than that he schemed to have Smith returned to England on the first ship.

Immediately after the settlers had determined to make Jamestown, Virginia, the first permanent English settlement in America, the council was sworn in, and Wingfield had himself made its first president.



Jamestown, Va., As An Historic Shrine Today.

Smith, who was still a prisoner of the adventurers, was not sworn in as a member of the council. For this reason Wingfield delivered himself of a long oration to explain why Smith had been excluded from the council.

Wingfield and his fellow plotters soon trembled in their boots when they saw that Captain John Smith was doing nothing amiss, that he was willingly doing more than his share of the hard physical work to build a fort and houses, that the mechanics and laborers held him in high esteem because of his friendly words to them, and because of his fairness in settling their many disputes.

A few weeks after landing at Jamestown some of the council members began to turn to Smith for advice because of his practical common sense, especially after one of Wingfield's whims seventeen settlers were killed by the Indians.

Because of this and other mistakes, Wingfield rapidly became unpopular among the adventurers. In fact, four months later, on September 10, 1607, he was disposed as a member of the council and the following spring returned to England. But while he was still in the saddle as president of the council he was anxious to get rid of Smith, especially because of Smith's superior ability and increasing popularity with all classes.

Smith in his "Generall Historie" tells us that Wingfield and his fellow plotters, after they realized that they were fighting a losing battle "pretended out of their commiserations, to refer him to the council in England to receive a check, rather by partulating his "life, or utterly overthrow his reputation. But he so much scorned their charitie, and publicly defied the uttermost of their crueltie, he wisely prevented their policies," for they were determined to have Smith return on the *Susan Constant* which sailed on June 15, 1607.

Smith demanded an immediate trial by jury since the settlement's charter provided that the settlers were to enjoy all the rights and privileges possessed by citizens in England. And since the English law held that a man is innocent of a crime until he is proven guilty, Smith wanted his name cleared at once.

Naturally, Wingfield tried to block this move, but he was over-ruled and the council sat as a panel of judges with other persons of the settlement as the jury.

In this first court held in an English settlement in America, Smith tells us that his "adveraries malice, (See FIRST JURY TRIAL, Page 32)

DURING my sojourn in Russia, about two years before the fall of the Tsarist regime, I happened to visit a peasant's izba (hut) in the Ukraine. All I wanted was a drink of water, but I got much more. I was treated to one of the big surprises of my life.

It was one of those common dirt-walled and straw-thatched-one-room domiciles, with a huge brick oven in the center of the room, the top of which served as sleeping quarters for the entire family of six or seven. The place was furnished with a large unpainted plank table and several narrow benches to match.

On one of those benches a blond bearded man of

from one of the several built-in deep niches in the side of the large brick oven wall, the only available closet space in the house, a darkened board about 8x10 inches, and showed it to me. It was a somewhat crude affair, but it already presaged the coming genius of an ikonmaster. The prevalence of a spirit of holiness, though still in an embryo state, could be discerned. Why didn't his grandfather teach him the art of painting? Oh, he was always too busy! All neighboring villages were clamoring for his ikons. He was the best *bogomaz* in the entire province. People came from as far as Kiev, Moscow, and St. Petersburg to buy ikons from him. And the big-town people

WAYS AND BY-WAYS OF ART

By DR. ALEXANDER H. CARASSO, Ph.D.

about forty sat painting. He painted ikons, images of the Lord, of the Lord's Mother, and of saints, so much revered in Russia. He painted them on home-prepared boards, with home-made brushes and pigments, which he kept in small clay pots on the window sill. It was the only window in the hut, square, consisting of four small panes. At the moment he was putting finishing touches on an image of St. Nicholas, *Nikolai Ugodnik* in Russian. He painted in a manner as casual, as if working on a door or a window. It was that very casualness that struck me with wonder: I witnessed something that verged on the miraculous. It was very primitive, but truly great art. Inspired holy art. For his model he used a small, cheap chromo, but merely as a guide. He wasn't copying, but *creating*, creating a sphere of holiness, of which the colored little print had not even a trace. Whether it was his splendid pigmentation, elusive delineation or some other imperceptible details I couldn't tell. All I knew was that the image was imbued with a sanctity rarely found even in the greatest of the Renaissance masters' works.

I asked the man where he had studied or learned to paint, and I was met with merry laughter. Studied? Why he hadn't even attended a village school. He had, however, mastered the Russian alphabet, and, by himself, learned to write his full name. And to demonstrate his achievement, he calligraphed in bold letters: *Danilo Savvich Maslov*. But where did he learn to mix colors and treat wood panels? In answer he pointed to an image of the Holy Mother and Child, hanging in the upper corner to the East, alit with a tiny ruby light. This ikon, he said, was painted by his old grandfather who was a *bogomaz* (deity painter), whom, as a child, he used to watch. But when he had reached the mature age of eight or nine, he was permitted to grind on a flat stone varicolored dry vegetables and roots into fine powder. This was all the instruction he had acquired, as his grandfather died before Danilo was ten years old. To make brushes from pig bristles and horse-tail or rabbit hair, he had learned all by himself. But even before grandfather's death, he already could copy some holy faces. What had taken him quite a while was shading the folds on garments of the saints. At twelve he painted his first full ikon. It was one of St. Theodosius. Would I care to see it? At my nod of assent, he pulled out

paid big money, too. Not 50 or 75 kopeks (25-37½ cents), but a whole ruble and even two, for some of his larger images. Yes, his grandfather had been a very busy man. How then did Danilo learn to paint his images? You may as well ask a tree how it bears fruit, a bush how it grows flowers or a bird how it can fly. When I told him that I could also paint, that I learned my art in foreign art schools, he dropped his work and looked at me as if I were a creature from another planet. Roused from his rapt reverie, Danilo asked in an unsure voice if I'd paint or even draw something for him. How could I refuse? I was the first live artist he had ever set eyes on.

My first thought was to copy one of his paper images. I felt that I could easily improve on the delineation as well as on the coloring of the printed pictures. I also had no doubt that my image would look much



Dr. Carasso.

more human . . . But it suddenly struck me that that was exactly what it must not be. *Not human.* In Danilo's images there was very little of the human. He brought out in them *godliness*. A mystic spirituality so sublime, that not only I, but hardly any of my former professors could have imparted. I suddenly felt ashamed to be looked on by a genius, whom the Creator Himself must have taught the art of painting, with such great reverence . . . I therefore decided to tread on more familiar ground and make a sketch of the gifted *bogomaz* instead. For despite his great natural talent he was a human being.

There was no suitable paper around, nor could I have made use of his crude home-made brushes. I decided instead to employ my fountain pen on one of his larger untreated boards. And it worked. Inspired, no doubt, by my interesting sitter, I succeeded in producing in a short while, quite a good likeness, which wasn't difficult. His short blond beard, his stubborn blond forelock, which covered part of a lofty forehead, his striking gray eyes and sensitive mouth created a picture for easy execution of resemblance. Danilo's expression when he first looked at the sketch was of stark unbelief. He, creator of rare spiritual faces, couldn't believe that an ordinary mortal could look so real . . . What must have baffled him was the emotional touch seen in the face. The Russian or Byzantine iconic faces are usually innocent of emotive traits. "My Lord!" he shouted, "it's me! Me, like two drops of water. The same eyes, same mouth, same beard and forehead! It looks more like me than in the mirror. And painted without colors! Just plain black ink, yet the eyes look as gray as in life . . . Ah, if only I could paint like this!" Blessed Danilo! If I had just a fraction of his great genius!

"May I keep this *image* of myself?" begged the genius. "I'll give you anything you want for it . . . Here, please take this. It's the best ikon I've ever painted. It was even blessed in our church by the late sainted priest, Father Sergei." And he put in



(Courtesy of Vincent Schtavone, Formerly the Authors Art Collection)

A Typical Russian Ikon of Great Charm.

my reluctant hands a magnificent representation of the Holy Family. It looked priceless, and I felt it was a crime to accept it in payment for a three-quarter hour drawing of indifferent quality. But to refuse, would be to offend a great, simple heart. So, I took it, and cherished it highly, until . . . I saw it desecrated by a couple of rough Red Guards, during the Bolshevik upheaval, when my Petrograd home was raided in the middle of the night, and all my valuable art confiscated or destroyed.

AMERICA

(Continued from Page 14)

clouds." Onward went the British regulars, but in spreading disorder, men falling, ammunition giving out; a fine body of well disciplined troops going pitifully to wreck in a few short hours. Although reinforcements arrived, they were of little avail for more Minute Men were also continually arriving. The British column finally reached Charlestown, broke and running.

The firing at Lexington and Concord in the early morning and the skirmish at the old North Bridge are only the dramatic points of that memorable day, April 19, 1775. A column of eighteen hundred regular British troops had retreated all day before a mere handful, not to exceed a few hundred Minute Men, finally reaching Boston in a state of route and panic. The British officers had learned that these American "far-

mers" as they referred to them, had both courage and resolution, and were a force to be seriously and not jokingly reckoned with.

Thus it was that the America of today was in reality born on that April day. Lexington has been called the "Thermopylae of America," and it was consecrated to a new race of martyrs of whom Whittier said:

"No maddening thirst for blood
had they,
No battle joy was theirs who set
Against the alien bayonet
Their homespun breasts in that
old day."

Thirteen Americans made the supreme sacrifice in that first battle, but as a consequence 165,000,000 Americans today enjoy the freedom and independence forged by the blood of those patriots. Thirteen Americans fell that day, but today

there are millions here whose parents were attracted to America by the victory for liberty at Lexington. Thirteen American patriots fell that April day at Lexington, and as a result thirteen Colonies became thirteen free States.

Lexington became the great moat between the despot and freedom. Lexington crowded back the serfdom of the past and blessed the freedom of the future. Thirteen patriots fell on Lexington Green, but as a result free men arose by the millions throughout the world. Our liberty inspired the French revolution of 1793.

On a monument in Lexington, erected to its heroes of 1775, are these words:

"They nobly dared to be free. The peace, liberty, and independence of the United States was their glorious reward."

JOHAN B. TREVOR, one of the Founders and long-time President of The American Coalition and a valiant fighter in the struggle to preserve the American way of life against constant attacks by foreign ideologies and domestic subversion, died on February 20, 1956. A dark shadow had been cast over the last 15 years of his life by vicious insinuations that he had been in some mysterious way connected with the seditious conspiracy for which a number of crack-pots and worse had been indicted in 1942 and 1943.

This is the story of Mr. Trevor's suffering under the humiliation of those sometimes mistaken and sometimes malicious attacks on his honor and patriotism,

A VILE SLANDER LAID TO REST

By **ROLLIN BROWNE**

and of his long fight to clear his name, which has just now, one year after his death, been crowned with complete success. The tragic pity of it is that he did not live to taste the fruits of his victory. Here is the story. I know it well, as I was Mr. Trevor's close friend as well as his attorney.

In 1942 a federal grand jury in Washington handed up an indictment charging a conspiracy among a large number of alleged Nazi and Fascist sympathizers to destroy the morale of our armed forces by inciting them to insubordination and neglect of duty. The indictment charged that the defendants had conspired to use a long list of publications and organizations to spread their seditious utterances, including such lunatic-fringe publications and organizations as The Free American (Weckruff und Beobachter) and the Ku Klux Klan, and such respectable ones as the Congressional Record and the American First Committee, and also an organization which was referred to as "Coalition of Patriotic Societies."

When the indictment was handed up, the Department of Justice held a press conference at which there was handed to the assembled reporters a mimeographed document entitled "Background" and at the top of which was printed the following notice:

"The following information is for background use only, since the identification of individuals and organizations is not contained in the indictment."

The release contained the cryptic statement that "Coalition of Patriotic Societies was organized by John Trevor, of Washington, D. C."

It immediately was assumed widely that the indictment had intended to refer to The American Coalition and that the press release had intended to refer to John B. Trevor, its President. Many newspaper stories about the indictment were written on that assumption, thus giving the Coalition and Mr. Trevor much adverse publicity.

Since, of course, Mr. Trevor had never had anything to do with any of the alleged conspirators, his first inclination was to demand that the Department of Justice either clear him and The American Coalition completely or specify in what manner they were thought to have been connected with the conspiracy so that they might clear themselves of any and every implication of wrongdoing. He was dissuaded from

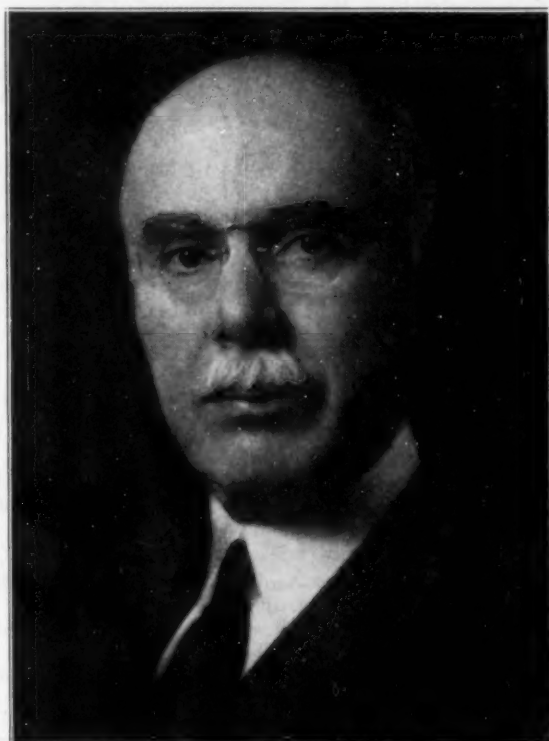
such a course by legal advice of the highest order. Both Hon. Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Russia under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Hon. William D. Mitchell, former Attorney General under President Hoover, strongly advised him to ignore the whole thing, on the ground that neither he nor The American Coalition had actually been named and no wrongdoing of any kind had been charged against any "Coalition" or anybody named Trevor. Mr. Davies added:

"Everyone who knows you as I do, knows that it would be just as impossible for John B. Trevor to be untrue to his government in time of war or at any time, as it would be to think that the President of the United States or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court would be so charged. So don't worry about it.

"Your long and fine career makes you immune from any such slanderous suspicion. It will never do you any harm with your friends. Nor will it, I am sure, find any lodgment or even tolerance in the public mind. We all know what splendid service you rendered in the armed forces of the United States in the last world war. While you and I have not seen eye to eye on many

matters of domestic politics, nevertheless I am sure both your friends and your political foes, all recognize the fine integrity and unquestioned patriotic impulse which has characterized your life. So don't worry about it. It is just one of those things."

Mr. Trevor decided reluctantly to follow the advice of those eminent attorneys, at least for the time being, but he was determined to watch closely the development of the sedition case so that he could defend himself and The American Coalition against any baseless charge that might be raised against them. He had



The Late John B. Trevor.

no concern as to the ultimate outcome, since he knew, as a matter of absolute fact, that neither he nor The American Coalition had had any dealings or any connection whatever with any of the alleged conspirators or any of their alleged seditious activities. He was certain, therefore, that complete vindication of even any breath of suspicion would necessarily appear during the progress of the case.

But it was not to be so. Although another similar indictment was handed up in 1943, neither indictment was ever brought to trial. A third seditious indictment, handed up in 1944, was brought to trial, but that indictment did not mention any organization with the word "Coalition" in its name, and not a word of the testimony on that trial referred to any Coalition or any person named Trevor. Finally, all three indictments were dismissed, without anybody being convicted of anything.

But the ghost of the abortive sedition case continued to plague Mr. Trevor. Time and again he would be asked to explain how he and The American Coalition had become mixed up in such a conspiracy. When he would answer that they were not mixed up in it in any way, people would often shrug, as if to say "Where there is smoke, there must be fire."

There was nothing Mr. Trevor could do to stop the raising of eyebrows and the shrugging of shoulders. He tried to get an explanation from the Department of Justice but encountered a massive wall of silence. He could not bring a libel suit to clear his name because the published stories never went further than to say that an organization with which he was connected had been accused of having allowed itself to be used in some way by the conspirators. Although such statements carried ugly implications, they actually made no direct charge which would form the basis of legal action.

Finally, however, an over-zealous newspaper writer, who was attacking Mr. Trevor because of his alleged support of Senator McCarthy, went so far as to say that he (Mr. Trevor) was "one of those indicted in the 1942 sedition and conspiracy report." That was a charge Mr. Trevor felt he could not ignore, so he brought suit for libel against the writer, Ralph McGill, and his newspaper, the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. Their defense to the suit was that McGill had really meant no more than had been implied by the Justice Department; that Mr. Trevor had founded an organization which had been used in some way by the members of a seditious conspiracy.

Shortly after bringing the libel suit Mr. Trevor died, but his sons, John B. Trevor, Jr., and Bronson Trevor, as his Executors, carried it on. Men of the highest standing offered to testify as character witnesses to Mr. Trevor's reputation for loyalty and honor. The list of such witnesses included such men as:

Vice Admiral Oscar C. Badger, U. S. N. (ret.), a holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor;

Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Internal Security of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary;

Former Senator Albert W. Hawkes of New Jersey;

Congressman Thomas A. Jenkins, of Ohio, Member of the House Committee on Ways and Means;

Hon. Hugh G. Mitchell, former North Carolina State Senator;

Mr. H. Smith Richardson, Chairman of Vick Chemical Company;

Mr. Archibald B. Roosevelt, President of Roosevelt & Cross, and son of former President Theodore Roosevelt;

Mr. George E. Sokolsky, columnist, author and lecturer and Director of the American Jewish League Against Communism, and others.

Such testimonials were most gratifying, but what Mr. Trevor's sons wanted most of all was to prove by indisputable legal evidence that their father had never had anything to do with the alleged seditious activities, either as a criminal conspirator or as an innocent dupe. In their search for such evidence they finally approached Mr. William Power Maloney, the Assistant Attorney General of the United States who had conducted the 1942 and 1943 grand jury investigations which resulted in the sedition indictments.

Mr. Maloney consented to review his voluminous files on the case for the purpose of discovering what, if any, evidence had been presented to the grand jury relating to Mr. Trevor or The American Coalition. After doing so, he stated that the investigation had disclosed absolutely nothing relating to either Mr. Trevor or The American Coalition, and that so far as he could discover there was no basis whatever for linking Mr. Trevor's name to the case in any way. Mr. Maloney said he would be glad to confirm that statement under oath.

Mr. Trevor's sons, knowing that at long last they had irrefutable proof that their father not only had never participated in any way in the seditious activities charged in the indictments, either knowingly or unknowingly, but that he had never even been accused of any such participation, immediately decided to bring the libel suit to an end, provided they could get Mr. Maloney's testimony into the record and Mr. McGill would give adequate assurance that he had no reason to believe that their father had been guilty of any wrongdoing.

The suit was disposed of on that basis. Mr. Maloney made an affidavit which was filed in the court (United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia) under a stipulation to the effect that it might be used in lieu of a deposition "to the same extent as such deposition would be relevant and admissible." Mr. Maloney's affidavit was as follows:

"WILLIAM POWER MALONEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I was the Special Assistant Attorney

(See VILE SLANDER, Page 31)

Mr. Trevor devoted most of his life to the welfare of our country. Although an attorney with numerous degrees, he served in the military intelligence as Commander in 1918 and 1919, was Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York in 1919, served as associate counsel for the Sub-Committee of the U. S. Senate on Foreign Relations in 1920 and as Counsel of the New York State Legislative Committee Investigating Subversive Activities in 1920. He assisted in the writing of the original Immigration and Naturalization Act with its national origin and quota system in 1924 and served with Government and other experts in the five year study resulting in the current McCarran-Walter Immigration Act considered by most Americans as the most modern and constructive legislation ever conceived on the subject.

WHILE pro-Communist passages have by now been mostly expurgated, socialism of both the domestic and international variety still dominates many of our textbooks on history and government. There is seemingly not much that citizens can do about it, at this time; for inasmuch as the concept of the bureaucratic and interventionist state has been adopted by a majority of political leaders—and usually in good faith—it cannot possibly be described as consciously subversive.

Perhaps only a long-range policy may lead us back to soundness. In years ahead of us, when the in-

Williams, Authur M. Schlesinger, Edgar Snow *et al.* In vain do we look for authors who represent the conservative point of view, such as John Chamberlain, William Henry Chamberlin, John T. Flynn, Garet Garrett, Fredrich Hayek, George Morgenstern, Charles Callan Tansill, Ludwig von Mises, and others. Even such a socialist sympathizer as the anti-Communist David J. Dallin, who happens to be one of our foremost authorities on Communism and the Soviet Union, is simply ignored.

The authors make much ado about the "honesty of the masses" (p. 168) even though they must admit

COLLECTIVIST HISTORY TEXTBOOKS

By DR. FELIX WITTMER

evitable inflation will have destroyed the strength of our currency, the people may perhaps be able to rally to our forgotten principles. It will be good—should that time arrive—to prove by documentation that the minds of the young have been systematically molded to accept government schemes which lead to bankruptcy and serfdom.

In months and years ahead of us I propose to analyze some of the now widely used texts, to provide leaders of a future American renaissance with scrupulous documentation. Perhaps readers may want to keep these articles on file, for guidance in responsible action, on the levels of the community, the state, and the nation. In this article I give you my conception of a book, entitled *History of the United States*, by Dumond, Dale and Wesley, one of the most widely used history textbooks in the country. Its authors have for many years been respected and successful professors at the Universities of Michigan, Oklahoma and Minnesota. The ideas propounded in their book are those accepted by the profession, at this time. It is therefore not the three authors, but the professors and teachers the country over who through such a book are judged as advocates of state intervention, collectivism and the welfare state, and as enemies of limited government and free enterprise.

Throughout the book the authors bandy about the term "democracy," without in the least being disturbed by the vagueness of their particular concept, which approves of socialism in its sugar-coated varieties of deficit spending, and subservience to the advocates of class warfare and idolaters of the centralized state. Proponents of property rights are generally denounced as champions of special interests and "reactionaries."

Even a quick look at this book shows the special pleading of the authors. The majority of the cartoons which serve as illustrations oppose the standard bearers of free enterprise as selfish. They do not show the evils of violence engendered by anarchist instigators of dangerous strikes. When they do include a cartoon which represents the orthodox or conservative point of view, they show their personal disapproval by the accompanying text, pooh-poohing notions about the gold standard and inflation by quotation marks (p. 515).

The general book references one-sidedly recommend the reading of such sponsors of the Communist fronts as Louis Adamic, Henry S. Commager, Matthew Josephson, Robert S. and Helen M. Lynd, Carey Mc-

that the masses of voters again and again have gone along with the demagogues of the political machines (p. 387 etc.). It never seems to have occurred to them that the "democracy" of the French Revolution was mainly socialism and already contained the germ of totalitarianism, which latter, in its Nazi and fascist version, they of course despise. It never seems to have entered their minds that in the pursuit of an ill-defined "democratic" concept we have more and more forsaken the original vision of our Constitution.

In shallow generalization the authors praise our immigrants as "Europe's gift to America," without pointing out that immigrants of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century have inoculated the political body of the U. S. A. with the alien bacillus of "anti-capitalism." Consequently they fail to object to the faulty notion which regards our wise immigration policy of the nineteen twenties as "a complete reversal" of the policy which once had distinguished our "land of freedom" (p. 661).

Thus the authors overlook the fact that the Homestead and Pullman strikes were instigated and led by foreign-born agitators who transferred the ugly notions of European revolutionism to the U. S. A. All they are able to see is that "the police and the Federal Government were expected to take the side of the employer" (p. 496).

To judge from this standard history textbook, none of the three authors has ever succeeded in understanding the elementary laws of the market economy. Thus they tell our "poor suffering students" that the Machine Age "placed almost everyone on a money economy" (p. 488) as if money had basically any other function than to facilitate enterprise. Such economic quackery is common to the pamphlets of Marxian polemicists, but it has now crept into the schoolbooks which we are supposed to take seriously.

In line with such bungling notions the authors inform their student readers that "the solution of the problem is to keep wages and prices of both farm and manufactured products in line with one another" (p. 488). The inevitable implication is that the government is to order floors for wages and ceilings on prices. The authors do not know that such intervention by the state has brought about the socialist ruin of the German, French and British economies.

The authors are enraptured with the humanitarian efforts of a Jane Addams. That this fine woman, like other bleeding hearts, also fell for such Communist

fronts as Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc., and the (Chicago) Student Congress Against War (1932) they conveniently ignore.

In discussing the free silver campaign of 1896 the authors do not take the trouble to investigate the relationship of the gold standard to the prevention of inflation, that is, the preservation of savings and investment capital. It never seems to have dawned upon them that investment capital, plowed back into production, is a prerequisite of prosperity for all of us. They never seem to have realized that free men, unhampered by government dictation, produce the goods by which we benefit, and that the government produces nothing. Because none of them knows the basic laws of economics, they only worry "whether the government would once again serve the needs of the toiling masses rather than the interests of special groups" (p. 525). Marxians would approve of such slipshod jargon.

No wonder that the authors can indulge in such inflammatory nonsense as "the rights of the public had emerged as superior to the rights of private property" (p. 607). Imbued with the decadent notions of our confused era they evidently do not know that it was faith in the right of private property which inspired Americans of a sturdier era to create the economy of abundance by which we still benefit. Perhaps they also do not know that the right of private property is inherent in our Christian religion.

Along this line Messrs. Dumond, Dale and Wesley hail every new encroachment of the welfare state upon our traditional independence from government control. The (almost entirely tax-exempt) Tennessee Valley Authority, which, financed by the ever patient taxpayer, has killed tax-producing private enterprise, is loftily portrayed as a modern "wonder of the world" (p. 713). There is no hint whatever that our non-actuarial federal Social Security system is based on fraud and must lead to measures of bond-issuing and additional taxation which further diminish free investment capital and finally lead to increasing dilution of our currency. This is what we get when history professors write on topics which they do not understand.

So keen are our humanitarian authors about imbuing our non-suspecting, well-intentioned students with the desire to turn the whole nation into a "welfare state" that through special discussion questions they lead them on in this direction of Robin Hood dilettantism. "Can you name a service or a protection which the federal government is not now giving, which you think it should give?" they cunningly inquire (p. 506). "Does the philanthropy of some industrialists justify the means which they may have used to acquire their wealth?" is another typical loaded question (p. 506).

The authors never doubt the wisdom of those policies which increased the number of our federal employees from 400,000 to 2,300,000 in about two decades. They see nothing wrong in a graduated income tax that saps initiative and places once free men in the bondage of politicians.

If the Roosevelt administration had hired them to write an objective-looking partisan apologia for going off the gold standard and thus breaking solemn promises given shortly before, and for packing the Supreme Court, and for the National Labor Relations Act, and for government encouragement of CIO class warfare, these professors could not have done any better. Naturally they overlook the penetration of government and public agencies by men who were under Communist orders.

Similarly the entire foreign policy of F. D. Roosevelt is uncritically endorsed. The America First Committee naturally was associated with "pro-Axis agents" and "subversive elements" (p. 741), but Roosevelt was the unblemished champion of patriotism. That Roosevelt's tragic wooing of Joe Stalin may have cost the free world hundreds of millions of men is never even intimated.

The pernicious role of the Communist conspiracy in world affairs is simply side-stepped. On the contrary, wherever there is an opportunity, the authors show us what a splendid role the Kremlin strategists have played. Thus, with regard to the Civil War in Spain, they take it for granted that Francisco Franco was all bad, and that the Loyalists were all good. No intimation that the so-called Loyalists surrendered to Communist domination, and that the Communists systematically murdered anti-fascist freedom fighters. "Russia alone of all the Great Powers," the authors inform the students, "gave material aid to China and to republican Spain" (p. 758).

Along this line the authors do not raise the question whether the United Nations might curb, or deprive us of, our sovereignty, or whether such UN agencies as UNESCO, ILO, WHO and others, might undermine the American way. The little matter of Communist agents inside the UN, and through the UN inside the U. S. A., is ignored. But the authors deplore as "most disturbing" "the inability or unwillingness of the western democracies and Russia to understand each other" (p. 786).

Having acquainted myself with a great many textbooks, I may say without hesitation that this one expresses the "progressive" attitude which is almost a *sine qua non* for advancement in the teaching profession today. "Reactionaries," who still believe that the Constitutional wisdom of our Founders is more enlightened than our heedless imitation of old Europe's statism, are professional outcasts, and the American Civil Liberties Union does not worry about them.

Some months ago, I appeared in a debate at one of New York's city colleges. My opponent, who identified himself with the American Civil Liberties Union, was applauded when he deplored a college's banning of the pro-Communist *National Guardian* from a student reading room. After the debate, a girl student asked me, "Why don't you try to point out all the good things which the Soviet Union has done?" I did not feel that I had a right to blame this girl. It is some of our professors who have confused and poisoned the minds of the young.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

NATIONAL REPUBLIC has acquired a limited number of copies of the 1956 Annual Report (First Session Eighty-Fifth Congress) of the Internal Security Committee which it will mail to its readers free on request.

This is the most sensational exposure of Red infiltration and conspiracy yet issued and its contents will fire its reader to deeper concern and alertness in the important fight for freedom against the organized conspiracy of a foreign slave system. First come, first served.

(Pamphlet Service Division)
NATIONAL REPUBLIC, 511 11th St., N.W.
Washington 4, D. C.

ENEMY (Continued from Page 10)

the post-Stalin Kremlin line of "collective leadership."

This committee will be augmented by 40 additional members to be elected regionally at state conventions within the next month to compose a national committee of sixty which is in line with Kremlin practices.

Establishment of this committee puts William Z. Foster, 76 year old chairman of the party since 1932, and Eugene Dennis, party secretary who served a prison term for his part in the conspiracy, out of the two top positions in the party organization, but continues them in the leadership committee setup.

Foster has advocated adherence to the Kremlin mandates while Dennis and John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, urged a greater degree of independence for the American Party. The convention ended with all three cemented in unity.

Most of the twenty members of the "Administrative Committee" have been cited under the Smith act for conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of our country. Seven of the 20 members are Negroes and the Party further sought Negro appeal by amending the new constitution to say that the Party champions "workers, farmers and Negro people and all others who labor by hand and brain," which excludes no one.

The twenty members of the new committee who were elected from among 46 candidates are in the order of total votes received:

Miss Charlene Alexander, a Los Angeles Negro who topped all of the candidates in vote getting; Claude Lightfoot, of Chicago; Mrs. Dorothy Healey, of Los Angeles; Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., of New York; Eugene Dennis, of New York; William Z. Foster, of New York; Earl Durham, Chicago; Doxey Wilkerson, of New York; Carl Winter, of Detroit; John Hellman, of Butte, Montana; Fred M. Fine, of Chicago; Miss Anna Correa, of Denver; Carl Ross, of Minneapolis; James Jackson, Jr., of Richmond, Va.; Al Richmond, of San Francisco; John Gates, of New York; Sidney Stein, of New Jersey; David Davis, of Philadelphia; Charles Loman, of Brooklyn, and George Blake Charney, of New York.

Seventeen Of C. P. Control Ex-Convicts

The only ones who have not been under indictment are Miss Alexander, Durham, Wilkerson and Lohman.

The Negroes are Miss Alexander, Lightfoot, Jackson, Jr., Durham, Davis, Wilkerson and Lohman.

Six former national committeemen are now in jail and they may be added to the National Committee when released from prison, according to Simon W. Gerson, who was one of the convention mouthpieces. They are Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Gil Green, Gus Hall, Pettis Perry, Robert Thompson and Henry Winston.

The Foster wing of the Party prevailed in the scrap to abandon the present name of the outfit or to change the operational pattern of the organization.

In spite of the window dressing of the "press committee" to leave the impression that the Party was declaring its right to engage in thinking independent of the Kremlin, it was clear that Moscow had a heavy hand in the convention. The Soviet press, one of the channels through which the Kremlin gets its directives across to leaders in foreign countries, made it clear that the Moscow regime backed Foster policies, which finally prevailed.

There was no question but that the main issue of the convention was whether all of Marxism-Leninism applies to all countries.

Preliminary pyrotechniques were displayed in a newspaper fight of an international nature between Joseph Clark, foreign editor of the Communist Daily



Meeting of Kremlin Dictators With Heads of Moscow Puppet Government of Czechoslovakia, in Moscow, Sealing Future of Czechs.

Worker, and certain of the Moscow Press and particularly the Sovetskaya Rossiya.

Among other things Clark charged that the Polish Communists used anti-Semitism as a political weapon in the internal Polish Communist struggle. But a resolution denouncing the Soviet policy of anti-Semitism was ruled out at the convention.

He also declared that "nothing can be more alien to Marxism than the view that all countries will come to socialism along the same path." He quoted from Engels and Lenin in support of his position that American Communists need not always follow the exact pattern of Russia's satellites insofar as the goal was the same.

The convention resolution on the subject inferred that hereafter the American Reds would do their own interpreting of Marxist-Lenin principles.

The resolution was submitted by Max Weiss, the Party's national education chairman, who claimed it was an "explicit declaration of the independent and equal status of our Party in relation to the world Communist government," but actions that followed proved that the resolution was purely propaganda.

Another major action was a directive by the convention to the new committee to move the Party's national headquarters to Chicago within one year. The move was designed to get the seat of national operation in a centrally located section "in which large concentrations of Negro industrial workers play an important role in key unions." The convention set up an administrative committee, the majority of whom are of New York, which committee will control.

Foster, who has long been known as a strong advocate of agitation in labor unions as an important



Top (Supreme) Soviet Leaders Meet in Session in Moscow Planning Next Moves.

element in the Communist movement, built new fires along that line during the convention. Foster told delegates that Communists had worked "in the past" with such union leaders as David Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and others and he urged the Reds to establish new beach-heads in the labor unions. The convention received a resolution urging cooperation with Dubinsky, Walter Reuther, and A. Phillip Randolph and "bourgeois reformists" such as liberal Democrats and Americans for Democratic Action. It also voted to support the National Association for Advancement of Colored People in seeking to end racial segregation in Southern schools.

Investigators Move In On N. Y. City

A three-day inquiry into possible Red infiltration of the entertainment industry in the world's largest city has been held in New York City by a special sub-committee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, headed by Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D. of Mo.), Richard Arens, staff director for the committee indicated between 40 and 50 witnesses were called.

Sessions were held behind closed doors and were said to be forerunner of open hearings which the committee will hold in New York at a later date.

Similar hearings were held by the committee two years ago and in reporting its findings the committee said "Communist have been successful in finding employment in the New York entertainment field."

Former TV Executive Indicted

It took a federal jury only 30 minutes to convict Herman Liveright, 45, former New Orleans television executive, on 14 charges of contempt of Congress. Maximum penalty is a year in jail and a fine of \$1,000.

The decision was that he unlawfully refused to answer questions about alleged Communist connections when before the Senate Internal Security Committee.

Questioning of Liveright was the result of information given Senate committee investigators earlier.

The chief investigator for the Senate committee testified at the trial that the committee had information that Liveright and his wife had been active in the Communist Party in New York for many years and that they had been active in the recent Communist backed drive to raise defense funds for the Rosenbergs. The investigator also said the committee had word the Red organization felt Liveright "an important asset" and had sent him into the South where he was being groomed to take over the Communist Party's professional branch.

Red Author Drops Party Role

Strange things are happening these days in the kaleidoscopic Communist conspiracy and one of the latest is the action of Howard Fast, the author who has heretofore contended he was never a Communist, now announcing that he has disassociated himself from the American Communist Party.

Fast served three months in jail as the result of his conviction in 1946 on a charge of contempt of Congress for refusal to produce the records of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, a subversive front, to the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Fast was awarded the Stalin International Peace



Communists and Anti-Reds Battle in Streets of Buenos Aires, Argentina, in Protests Over Hungarian Brutality On Arrival of New Soviet Envoy M. K. Kostylev.

Prize in 1953 and in announcing his renunciation of the Communist Party said he would not return the prize.

He has long been known as a Communist sympathizer and a writer of many books helpful to the Communist cause. In announcing his new decision he said "I am not ashamed of anything I have done. I fought against war, Negro oppression and social injustice. I am proud of my books. I regret that in some articles I went overboard—but by and large, I stand by what I wrote."

Fast was a columnist for the Communist organ, The Daily Worker, until recently. He wound up his work with the Red paper earlier, but did not break with the Party. One of his last articles was one expressing shock and anger at Krushchev's secret police.

He was critical and disappointed, he indicated, that the Krushchev's speech proposed no guarantees that Stalin's crimes would not be repeated and offered no guarantees against capital punishment, and for trial by jury and habeas corpus.

Fast said that he has been wrestling with himself since breaking with the Communist organ in an attempt to map his future. He said he admired Communist Party members who are dedicated to the fight



Hu Chou Yuan, Formosan Educator, Tells House Committee on Un-American Activities of Red China-Russian Plot to Take Over Japan.

for peace, but he said he felt he could no longer submit to Communist Party discipline.

Disclosures of the anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union also had a part in Fast's decision he claims.

As to his own contempt conviction he said "I was tried and convicted in 1946 under circumstances that made a mockery of our pretensions of justice here. But while that was happening, I was consoled by the belief that in the Soviet Union a person would receive justice. I can no longer believe this."

Bar Association Denounces Red "Subterfuge"

The American Bar Association Committee has called the so-called "independence" move by American Communists a subterfuge by which they hope to duck prosecution.

The Association's "Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives" declared that "The formal statement issued during the past week by the Communist Party, to the effect that it is moving toward independence of Moscow, is simply a subterfuge. By this tactic they hope to avoid prosecution under Federal laws, which laws are based in part upon the contention that this group is dominated by a foreign government."

The Bar Committee, which is headed by former U. S. Sen. Herbert O'Connor, of Baltimore, added "The plain fact is that every indication points to a continuation of subversive efforts to overthrow our form of government—if necessary by force and violence."

Newark Teachers Under Investigation

"A full and conscientious inquiry" has been ordered by the New Jersey Supreme Court into the case of three Newark school teachers who lost their jobs for invoking the Fifth Amendment before a Congressional Committee. The Newark Board of Education was directed by the court to hold hearings on the fitness of the three to continue teaching in the public school system.

Those involved are Estelle Laba, Robert Lowenstein and Perry Zimmerman. They were discharged in 1955 when they refused to answer questions about Communist affiliations.

The case gained added notoriety last summer when the state senate held up confirmation of Judge John O. Bigelow as a member of the Board of Governors of Rutgers University because he had served as an attorney for the teachers. His approval was further delayed because the state senate committee seemed dissatisfied with his answers to hypothetical questions as to the manner in which he would handle the cases of Rutgers faculty members if they were accused of Communist activity.

Husband Of Glamor Girl Actress Indicted

Arthur Miller, better known as Marilyn Monroe's playright husband, has been indicted on two charges of contempt of Congress growing out of his refusal to answer certain questions put to him by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Indicted with him was Otto Nathan, professor at New York University and executor of the estate of the late Albert Einstein. Nathan was indicted on four counts for refusing to tell the committee whether he was ever a Communist.



Hungarian "Underground" Leader Tells Senate Internal Security Committee in Washington, D. C., of Planned New Revolts in Hungary.

Miller admitted to the committee that he belonged to the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, which has been labelled subversive by the U. S. Attorney General. He got into trouble with the committee when he refused to name others in attendance at pro-Communist meetings which he attended.

Miller had admitted being affiliated with Communist and pro-Communist groups "because this suited the mood I was in" but he denied ever having been under Communist discipline.

Deported Alien Red Seized

A two year prison term and a fine of \$1,000 has been handed the alien-born Irving Potash for stealing back into the United States after he had been convicted with ten other top Red officials of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of our government following which he was deported.

His return to the United States poses a problem for

HOW REDS DO BUSINESS

The Government of Israel for some time had contracts with Soviet Russia for shipments of oil to Israel. The Kremlin cancelled those agreements after Israel attacked Egypt last fall.

Israel yesterday made public a couple of Russian notes showing that the Soviet based the cancellations selfrighteously on Israel's "aggressive acts."

So, says the Israel Government, it is obvious that you can do business with Soviet Russia only so long as your political acts and attitudes have the Kremlin's approval.

The episode should be instructive to anybody who still trusts Communists.

It should be of special value, we think, to the Eisenhower Administration, which is about to discuss trade and loans with a delegation from Poland. Poland, for all the recent changes there, is still a slave of the faithless Kremlin. (N. Y. C. Daily News)

immigration authorities. The U. S. Attorney handling the illegal entry indictment against Potash told the court in New York that prospects of deporting him again are "very dim." He expressed doubts that either Poland or Russia would accept him. The two Red countries would no doubt prefer that Potash remain in the United States to carry on Red activities.

U. S. Attorney Paul W. Williams told the court Potash "is still a leader in the Communist Party of the United States. He is still a dedicated man, as far as we are able to determine, and he is here as much to serve the Party interests as for any other purpose. The Government sees no reason why clemency should be extended." During the trial Potash refused to tell how he got back into the United States, which indicates that it was through some secret aid of the Communist underground.

At the time of his surprise arrest Potash had in his possession an unmailed letter addressed to his daughter. It carried instructions to "burn immediately." He told the daughter she must continue to write him at his Prague address, this Attorney Williams said, being a ruse to throw off the FBI that he was actually in the United States.

In the letter Potash said "I have returned to stay here for good, even if it means serving a term in prison. My political views, my philosophy and world outlook have not changed, but I have grown much wiser, I hope."

Potash was one of 11 of the highest echelon of American Reds convicted of conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of the government. Following his conviction he was deported to Poland in March, 1955. He had been sentenced to five years in prison and began his term in July, 1951. He was conditionally released in December, 1954, and rearrested on an indictment charging him with membership in an organization dedicated to the violent overthrow of the government. He voluntarily left the country and that indictment was dropped. Little is known of his activities since that time except that the People's Daily World and the Daily Worker, West and East coast Communist organs have carried articles forwarded by him from Europe.

Potash was nabbed by the FBI in a Bronxville, N. Y., restaurant but they refused to say when he had reentered the United States.

Potash, former vice president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, was born in Russia. If Russia or some other Red government refuses to accept his deportation the United States will be "stuck" with one of Moscow's choice operatives.

A five year prison term handed Knut Einar Heikkinen, 66 year old editor of a foreign language newspaper, for his failure to comply with a deportation order has been upheld by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago. Heikkinen edited the Tyomies-Eteepain, an alleged Communist publication, published in Superior, Wis., which Walter S. Steele, Editor of NATIONAL REPUBLIC, exposed to Congress in 1938. He is a native of Finland.

Call For Study Of Teaching

If one may believe some of the signs on the horizon, America may be facing a shift away from the so-called "progressive education" and a return to the three R's and common sense in the field of education.

Sen. Flanders, of Vermont, recently told the Senate-House Economic subcommittee that "Our economic system is a shambles. It is in the hands of professors



Pro-Kremlin, Chinese Red Ambassador of Conceit, Prime Minister Chou En-lai Given Big Welcome on Five Day Visit in Ceylon.

of a pseudo science in education." The Senator expressed the belief teachers are overstressing the teaching of a child to communicate ideas rather than helping them learn about a subject. He said children are being educated in a "communal" or "ant-hill" society.

The present day teaching methods were called "garbage" by Milton Katz, of Harvard Law School. He blamed some of the conditions in the field of education on low salaries offered teachers and said, "if you get first-rate people in the profession this garbage will be eliminated."

Sen. Flanders criticized the modern system of grading. Citing an experience with his own grandchildren, he said, they wrote themes which were corrected on the basis of ideas rather than spelling, and added that the attitude of teachers seemed to be "to hell with spelling."

In New York some days afterwards, Dr. William C. Warren, dean of Columbia University Law School made another point on the present day system, when he declared that inability of college graduates to read and write "is a malady of epidemic proportions." He advocated renewal of high school grammar and proposed use of writing tests to determine whether students can properly express themselves on paper.

SOMETHING TO BARK ABOUT

No longer can the Soviet Union call itself a classless society. By its own admission, a special class, the canine, has reached the upper strata of Communist life. Dogs accomplished this by acting as passengers on experimental rocket trips to outer space.

In order to test accurately, the Red scientists kept the poodles supplied with plenty of food and comfortable, if altitudinous, shelter. The dogs were pampered and watched lovingly for their individual reactions. Best of all, they spent time away from Russia. Naturally, they loved it.

We, in America, feel a special affection for man's best friend, so we congratulate the canines on their good fortune. Now, in Russia, only the people lead a dog's life.

(N. Y. C. Daily Mirror)

He added "It is perhaps too much to hope that by this measure the apparently moribund study of English grammar will be revised in secondary schools."

Lawrence Derthick, of Chattanooga, the new U. S. Commissioner of Education, stated on taking office recently that he believes children should be taught the three R's. "I believe in the old fashioned three R's taught by the best methods, old and new. Our youth must be well grounded too in the essentials of history, science and literature," he said.

Washington, D. C., has a real Red-red school house. It is operated by the Communist Russians. In an old red brick house in Northwest Washington the Reds maintain a school for the children of members of the staffs of the Soviet and other Communist Embassies and of Soviet missions. It is taught by Galina Jurjalina and Zinaida Kuznetzova. Children begin school at the age of seven and are taught in the first four grades. Thereafter they are returned to Russia to boarding schools. Included among the students this term, are the son and daughter of the Czech Ambassador and the son of a Polish military attache. The children attend school six days a week from 9 in the morning until shortly after noon.

Barred From Courts

Maurice L. Braverman, Baltimore attorney who was convicted in 1952 of conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of the government and later disbarred from State Courts, has now been disbarred from Federal Courts. The decision was justly handed down after a hearing in Baltimore.

The Federal Bar Association, made up of lawyers and former lawyers for government agencies, want the so-called Hiss Act amended by Congress to give the President or appropriate boards or commission, power to ease penalties. The present law requires forfeiture of retirement benefits and annuities for government employees convicted of felonies. It was enacted after the Alger Hiss perjury conviction, consequently Hiss and more than 60 other one-time federal employees have lost retirement rights.

Labor Union Racketeers And Reds Exposed

Some of the labor union bosses who became drunk with power and fat with contempt appear doomed to have their wings clipped as the result of an awakening among rank and file union members who are now becoming more and more interested in how their union funds are administered by their trusted officers.

While leaders of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters challenge the authority of the Senate Investigation Committee to inquire into labor racketeering, some unions are taking volunteer steps to clean up their own backyards.

Four officials of the powerful Teamsters Union have been cited for contempt for refusing to answer certain questions and balking at a request to submit books and records of the union, but this has not baffled the Senate Committee which has now been given access to income tax reports and bank accounts.

They are Einar O. Mohn, executive vice president; Frank W. Brewster, vice president heading the western conference of teamsters; Nugent LaPoma alias George Cavano, secretary-treasurer of local 174 and Harry Reiss, secretary-treasurer of New York City local 284. Possible penalties are a year in jail for each charge and a fine of \$1,000.

Sen. John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, and chairman of the Senate Committee, said the matter was a challenge not only to the Committee, but to the United States Senate. He said "If a challenge can be sustained against the power of the Senate to investigate, it can be sustained against the power of the Senate to legislate."

It was also disclosed, in connection with Senate hearings, that Anthony Nicoletti, financial secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Nassau County, N. Y., a prospective witness, had received telephone threats of bodily harm if he gives information to the Senate Committee about his union.

Dave Beck, Teamster president, was conveniently out of the country when the investigation started, but the Senate indicated he was sure to be called. It has been charged that he once before defied a state committee by sticking it out in another state.

Meanwhile another prominent labor leader, George Meany, AFL-CIO, called on the Laundry Workers, Distillery Workers and Allied Industrial Workers to clean house of officers whom the AFL-CIO executive council had found unfaithful to their trusts. The unions have 90 days in which the rank and file can clean out the objectionable leaders or the unions face suspension from the parent organization.

This is another instance where disclosures were brought to light by a Congressional investigation. A Senate Labor sub-committee found mishandling and other abuses of union trust funds.

Meany placed responsibility for the house cleaning on rank and file members of the unions when he said "If there is not enough initiative or decency at the bottom of these unions to meet the evils at the top then the situation is hopeless and we don't want to associate with them."

The American Civil Liberties Union has protested the action of the AFL-CIO executive council that union officials who invoke the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination should quit their jobs. Pat-



Moscow Puppet Hungarian Ruler, Premier Janos Kadar, Carries Out Red Murder Orders in Rule by Machine Guns and Tanks.

rick Malin, Civil Liberties Union executive director told George Meany, head of the union, that the threatened penalty is too severe.

The AFL-CIO Council said the Fifth Amendment was for persons who desire to use it conscientiously, but that "If a trade union official decides to invoke the Fifth Amendment for his personal protection and to avoid scrutiny by proper Legislative Committees, law enforcement agencies or other public bodies into alleged corruption on his part, he has no right to continue to hold office in his union."

The Council statement added that "Otherwise it becomes possible for a union official who may be guilty of corruption to create the impression that the trade union movement sanctions the use of the Fifth Amendment, not as a matter of individual conscience, but as a shield against proper scrutiny into corrupt influence in the labor movement."

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, is lined up in a fight against other unions, Masters, Mates and Pilots; the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the Seafarers International Union. These unions are bucking the American Coal Shipping, Inc., of which Lewis is a director. It is a company formed to promote the shipping of American coal to Europe on American ships. The company has contracts with the National Maritime Union and Mr. Lewis' District 50 Mine Workers Union.

Senate Investigates Missing Union Fund Records

A Senatorial probe into alleged transfer of thousands of dollars of welfare funds of Local 587, of New York, of the International Chemical Workers Union, has resulted in the seizure of the union by the parent International. That group's investigators found the union books, records and cancelled checks had been "destroyed." Investigators for the International said they found a bank balance of \$605.81 against which there was an outstanding check of \$600 to a union law firm. The check could not be cashed because the funds were frozen. The funds were allegedly transferred to Johnny Dioguardi Dio, New York labor union official.

Dio is awaiting trial in the acid blinding of Victor Riesel, news columnist, who has been active in exposing labor rackets.

Dio, as former regional director of the Allied Industrial Workers, issued charters to "paper" locals which have been called vehicles for extortion by New York's District Attorney Frank Hogan.

Those locals obtained parallel charters from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Those charters are now under investigation by a Federal Grand Jury.

The parent Industrial Workers union has revoked the charters issued by Dio.

David Karpf, manager of the Garment Workers trucking local reportedly balked at answering certain questions asked by a New York Grand Jury investigating Dio's activities and was given a limited time by a presiding judge to "refresh" his memory.

Pleading not guilty to a conspiracy to violate the Communist oath provisions of the Taft-Hartley Labor Relations Act, eight persons have been released on bond by a judge in a Cleveland federal court.

Principals in the case are Fred Haug and his wife, Marie, who are already under indictment for filing false non-Communist affidavits as union officials.

In addition to the Haugs, others indicted in the conspiracy case are Human Lumer, 47; Edward Chaka,



William Worthy, American Negro Newspaperman, Defies State Department Ban on Travel Into Red China—Refuses To Surrender Passport.

47, and Eric Reinthaler, 33, all of Cleveland; James West, 42, and Sam Reed, 48, of Chicago, and Andrew Remes, 46, of Brooklyn.

The conspiracy involves allegation that the group plotted to evade the Taft-Hartley law non-Communist oath provisions or persuading others to lie about Communist affiliations. The indictment also accused them of conspiring to fake resignations from the Communist Party and concealing the plot by use of aliases, secret codes and other deceptions.

Red Unionist To Be Retried

Ben Gold, former president of the International Fur and Leather Workers union, which is now defunct, has been granted a new trial on charges that he falsified a non-Communist affidavit. He had been convicted in Washington and carried his case to the U. S. Supreme Court. The conviction was reversed in a 6 to 3 decision based on an allegation that the Government violated the privacy of a jury hearing. Gold's attorneys claim FBI agents question several grand jurors about an unrelated case during the time the Gold case was under consideration.

Gold was subsequently indicted for falsifying the labor law affidavit. He swore in an affidavit dated Aug. 30, 1950, that he was not a member of the Communist Party. He had announced his resignation from the party only a few days earlier. The Government has contended his affidavit had no real meaning. Gold was convicted and sentenced to from one to three years in prison.

Acknowledging that the intrusion by the FBI was unintentional, the majority of the court held that this "does not remove the effect of the intrusion."

In a separate opinion, Justice Clark thought there were other questions in the case that the court should rule on. These, he said, include eligibility of federal employees to serve as jurors, use of expert witnesses to prove continuing membership in the Communist Party, and the admissibility of evidence of previous activity in the Communist Party to disprove the sincerity of a resignation from it.

New Cold War Renewed

The extension of the "Cold War" by the expansion of the pacifist propaganda throughout the non-Communist countries is now planned. This propaganda will emanate as usual from the Kremlin in Moscow.

The initial round in the new battle of words designed to lull non-Communist peoples to a peaceful slumber while they lay atop a powder keg livened by intrigues and undermining, is set for Moscow, July 28 to August 11. The event is to be known as the "Sixth World Festival of Youth and Students." The bait includes bargain round trip fares to and from Moscow and Chicago and New York City, transportation, tickets to the Bolshoi Hotel, meals and free tickets to sports and cultural events. The affair will be held at the campus of the new Moscow University and special committees have been set up in 80 countries to promote the excursion of youth to Moscow. One of these known as the Midwest Festival Committee, with headquarters in the building that occupied the Chicago division of the American-Council for American-Soviet Friendship, which latter is among the organizations listed as subversive by the Department of Justice.

It is reported that plans have it to operate a chartered airline, "Flying Tiger" a 2DC-6, carrying 100 passengers from Chicago to London, with transportation arranged from there to Moscow, and the American committee on arrangements have notified the youth that the State Department has agreed to impose no restrictions on such travel.

The World Youth Festival has heretofore been a branch operation of World Federation of Democratic Youth, one of the ten international Moscow set up to orientate and organize to the Kremlin line, the Youth groups specializing on youth of non-Communist countries. The last Festival was held in Warsaw in 1955. One must be "35 years or younger" to take part in this world "YOUTH" affair, so be certain that you dye your grey hair, if you want to make the propaganda tour, but as Moscow "anticipates 30,000" delegates, or should it be "dupes," possibly you can qualify without showing your teeth as indication of youth.

Portrait Of A "Master Spy"

A narrative sketch of Communist master spy J. Peters, nee Sandor Goldberger, a Hungarian born Communist, and previously the regional secretary of the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia, is printed as Appendix II to the annual report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, recently released. The appendix is entitled "Portrait of a Master Spy."

Peters, a Hungarian immigrant, entered the United States in 1924. When deported in 1949 he had for many years been head of the Communist underground in the United States.

The master spy was in direct charge of an underground group in Washington, D. C., which was made up of such highly placed government employees as Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White. Peters supervised a string of secret district organizers of the Communist Party across the nation, giving them instructions on the skills of espionage such as microfilming.

The sketch quotes liberally from persons who knew and worked with Peters at the height of his career of espionage. Among them are former Communist courier Whittaker Chambers, whose information finally publicly exposed the activities of Hiss and others in our national government. Much material also is supplied by Louis Budenz, former managing editor of the Communist Daily Worker.

Peters is described as a short, pudgy man with dark bushy hair. This is substantiated by a rare photograph of the master spy reproduced in the Senate report.

The sketch reveals that Peters got his post as head of the Communist underground by bringing over the Hungarian section of the American Communist Party to the Stalinists, according to two sources quoted.

Peters used at least a dozen aliases in his shadowy role as Moscow's secret boss of the Red underground in the United States. His real name apparently is Sandor Goldberger.

When Whittaker Chambers told his story to a Congressional committee, exposing Stevens, one of J. Peters aliases, among others, immigration officials deported Peters to Hungary. Soon after he arrived there in 1949, he was put in charge of all publications going to Hungarian Communist Party.

VILE SLANDER

(Continued from Page 22)

General of the United States in charge of the District of Columbia grand jury investigation of seditious activities which resulted in indictments against a number of people in 1942 and 1943.

"The indictments charged that the accused persons had conspired to use various publications and organizations to spread their seditious utterances. One organization referred to was 'Coalition of Patriotic Societies,' which my office told the newspapers had been 'organized by John Trevor, of Washington, D. C.'"

"Some newspapers and others have assumed that the indictments intended to refer to The American

Coalition, an organization composed of a number of long-established and well-known patriotic societies of excellent reputation, which had an office in Washington, and of which John B. Trevor of New York was President.

"I welcome this opportunity to say that in the entire course of our investigation no evidence or information of any kind was found to indicate that either John B. Trevor or The American Coalition had any connection whatever with the alleged seditious or their activities.

"I am glad to say further that there was no evidence or other information indicating that the Coalition of Patriotic Societies referred

to in the indictments had knowingly allowed itself to be used by the alleged seditious. There is therefore no basis for saying that that organization was indicted or accused of any wrongful act.

"And there certainly is no basis for saying that John B. Trevor was charged with any crime or any wrongdoing in connection with those indictments, or for linking his name with them in any way.

"This statement is made under oath. If called as a witness in any proceeding I will gladly confirm it."

On January 23, 1957, the Atlanta Constitution carried on its front

(Continued on Page 32)

VILE SLANDER

(Continued from Page 31)

page an article under the by-line of Ralph McGill, in which he said:

"In the course of the libel suit I explained that in my article I had no intention of giving the impression that Mr. Trevor had been indicted for or accused of any crime or act of wrongdoing. I have in fact found nothing to indicate that he was involved in any unworthy activities. If what I wrote in 1954 gave my readers a contrary impression, I am glad to take this opportunity to correct that impression."

Upon the publication of Mr. McGill's article the libel suit was dismissed by agreement of the parties.

Thus, after 15 long years of suffering and frustrated effort, John B. Trevor has been completely cleared of any connection whatever, guilty or innocent, with the famous Second World War sedition case. The American Coalition has also been entirely vindicated so that it may continue its patriotic efforts free of any breath of suspicion.

It is comforting to have such clear and convincing proof that there never was any basis for the slightest insinuation against the loyalty or honor of one long recognized by supporters and opponents alike as a great American patriot.

MOSCOW STEALS SECRETS

(Continued from Page 16)

to me just what the weapon was."

Gold's first meeting with Fuchs came late of an afternoon in mid-January, 1944, in the vicinity of the Henry Street Settlement on the East side of Manhattan.

"I was to carry an extra pair of gloves and a book," Gold recalled. "The man I was to meet was to carry a tennis ball."

After routine signals of mutual recognition the two men met, took dinner at Manny Wolff's, on 49th Street and Third Ave., and arranged elaborately for their next secret meeting.

"After speaking with him, I realized that this man had been involved in espionage before . . . He knew his way around. He could pick out flaws in my own technique . . . He gave me the names of some of the people he was working with, prominent people . . . I think he told me it went by the name of the Manhattan Project.

"He gave me the general overall picture of the set-up, and told me that when he next met me he would give me a complete written account of the project, the general physical make-up, just how far it had progressed. As much as he could pos-

sibly obtain, he was going to put on paper . . . And at this next meeting with him in New York City I did obtain this information." (hearings, page 1027)

That is how the basic, essential secrets of the atom bomb passed to Moscow, in January, 1944—nineteen months before our own test explosion in New Mexico!

Gold worked exclusively on the A-bomb project from December, 1943, through 1949.

"I turned that information over to a man whom I knew as John, a man I have since identified as Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, Soviet vice-counsel in New York."

In July 1944 Fuchs was transferred from Columbia University to Los Alamos, N. M., where the A-bomb test site was being prepared. Gold did not see him again until December, when Fuchs visited his married sister, Mrs. Crystal Heine-mann, at Cambridge, Mass., for the holidays.

"I received a huge bundle of information," Gold recalled of this meeting.

They met again in Santa Fe, N. M., in June, 1945, about a month before the first test explosion. On this occasion Fuchs gave Gold some 100 typewritten pages of material—"and it just covered everything, from what I could see by looking at it. It not only contained a tremendous amount of theoretical mathematics but it contained the practical set-up . . . I think Fuchs knew as much as any one man about the progress of the atom bomb, except possibly those at the very top of the project. Fuchs knew and was in position to give. Possibly he knew more than even those at the top, because he was in intimate contact with it—daily contact."

A second trip to Santa Fe in September, 1945, brought forth from Fuchs the final clean-up material on the A-bomb—the scientific evaluation of the July test explosion, and the several critical steps in perfection of the Hiroshima warhead of August 6th. All of this vital material was back in the hands of Amtorg and Soviet Consulate officials in New York by September 21, 1945. (hearings, page 1036)

"That was my last act of espionage, in which I actually transmitted information," Gold said in concluding the Fuchs episode.

"He told me that relations between the British and the Americans were becoming rather strained . . . and it was very apparent that sooner or later they would each go their own way on atomic energy."

Summoned before the federal

grand jury in New York during the summer of 1947, Gold proved himself a loyal servant of the Kremlin.

"Did you answer the questions" he was asked by the Senate Committee counsel, Robert Morris.

"Yes, I did," Gold responded.

"Did you tell the truth at that time?" Morris persisted.

"I lied, every bit of it," Gold replied blandly.

Meanwhile Fuchs had returned to England. He continued to supply secrets to the Kremlin until early 1949. Gold continued his operations in Philadelphia and New York, now under the supervision of Vladimir Sarytchev, attached to the Soviet delegation to the United Nations. But he came upon no more industrial secrets of any importance.

In May 1950, the FBI moved in on Gold in America, and Scotland Yard took charge of Fuchs in England. During the next two years, the international A-bomb ring was smashed to smithereens.

But the brutal methods and lawless routines of systematic industrial espionage perfected by Gold and his Russian mentors in the years 1935-50 still are with us.

Communist industrial espionage is world-wide, determined, rich in gold and local exchanges, far beyond all appeal to conscience or morality—an ever-present challenge to alert management everywhere. Witness Gold's testimony epitomizes the guiding industrial slogan of the Kremlin — "Never Buy Anything You Can Steal."

FIRST JURY TRIAL

(Continued from Page 18)

and those suborned to accuse him accused his "accusers of subornation; many untruths were alledged against him; but being disproved, begat a general hatred in the hearts of the company against such unjust commanders." By vocal acclamation the jury of the settlers cleared Smith of all charges. And on June 21, 1607, he was sworn in to his rightful place on the council.

For damages, both the council and the jury, agreed that Wingfield must pay to Smith the sum of two hundred pounds sterling. But since Wingfield did not have that much money, everything he possessed in the settlement was seized, in part satisfaction. All of this Smith turned over to the settlement's common storehouse for the general use of the inhabitants of the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, the first permanent English settlement in America and the cradle of trial by jury in the Western Hemisphere.

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

By PAUL R. BISH



Mr. Bish

Meeting in Moscow in February, the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) which is in fact the rubber stamp of the Khrushchev-Bulgarian "Collective Dictatorship" restated the usual round of promises to its duped masses for a stepped up production of consumer goods, which has been the promise for some forty years of Communist rulers in Russia, more economic freedom and more political freedom to the Soviets in Russia proper and to the satellites within the Russian orbit, but, and this is the rub, only one political Party will be permitted and it the Communist, and "neutrality in the Red blocs" is ruled out. Economic gains are also to be offset by taxes on any increased income.

The Supreme Soviet ruled that "not one of the countries of peoples democracies can hope to insure its security through the proclamation of neutrality while the aggressive North Atlantic bloc exists together, with the theory of overthrowing Communism, while the policy of interference is pursued by the imperialists in the internal affairs of the peoples democratic states." It made it clear that the satellite countries must continue depending on Soviet armed forces and indirect rule of their economies for their security. The Soviet allegedly extended to the so-called "parliaments" of the "Republic," the right to legislate "within certain limits," but failed to declare the limits, except to state that "the principle of law which express the ideas of socialism must remain identical for the whole country." The Supreme Soviet took a crack at the "deviationists," decrying "national Communism," meaning "independent Communism." It reaffirmed the Communist aims, stating that neither "cold war or saber rattling will swerve the Soviet Union from its unconquerable cause of building Communism." It denounced the Atlantic Charter, and considered it had won its battle against NATO, feeling that the strength and military potentialities of NATO have been practically destroyed by the allies themselves, and denounced the USA Middle-East plan and stated that "the Soviet will continue to render the necessary support to the peoples of the Near and Middle-East."

Meantime, the Soviet Party boss, Khrushchev, backed down some more on "de-Stalinization," now terming the "Great Stalin" is esteemed as a "conquerer" and the great leader who won the second world war against Hitlerism. He said "this Stalin we do not want to abandon."

The Soviet Youth Organization came in for attention and was ordered to "improve its scientific-atheist propaganda," also ordered that "Amateur Dramatic Societies must perform plays of a scientific-atheist and anti-religious nature" and "enlist doctors, teachers and scientists capable of giving convincing explanations about the anti-scientific essence of religion."

In London, K. Zilliacus, Labor Party member of the British Parliament, let it be known that in a secret conference with Khrushchev in Moscow in December, the latter had informed him of Russia's plans to reconstitute the Communist International to "keep foreign Communist Parties in line," and on February 7, the top man of the same Labor Party (Socialist) of England, A. Bevan, proposed the establishment of a "buffer zone" in Europe, to insure peace between the Soviet and its Satellites and the non-Communist countries of Europe. Bevan evidently is playing the Reds game, for it was this

argument by Stalin at Yalta that gained for the Reds the control over what are now the satellite states behind the Iron Curtain. He argued that Russia would make peace with Hitler, unless Russia was guaranteed a "buffer zone" between Russia and Western Europe, this buffer zone was finally swallowed up into the Russian orbit. Another buffer zone would eventually go the same route. It would aid the Reds in their aggression and subjection of more peoples. A new buffer zone would also settle once and for all Russia's claim and hold over the present European satellites which though the USA had an indirect hand in surrendering to Stalin, has not recognized it as legitimate.

That the above Red promises to its masses mean nothing, is shown by the recent happenings in Poland. A recent pact between Poland and Russia, permits the continuation of Russian troops in Poland.

It continues to tie Poland economically to Russia. The recent elections exposed the fakery of the "independence" promised the Poles. All Parties, but the Communist Party, were ruled from the ballot and all independent candidates entering the contest for places on the Communist ticket were ruled out. Peoples had no choice of Party or candidates, except between approved Communist candidates. The promise of production bonuses, made Polish workers, has also gone by default and a leading Communist official has been purged for advocating "freedom of expression" for the workers, and the government has approved Russia's Hungarian massacres, and has denounced the USA Middle-East plan.

In Rumania, that country already tied tightly to the Kremlin apron, has now been further cemented to it. Its recent one Party (Communist) election is hailed at Moscow. The voters rubber-stamped the Red ticket to the tune of a 98 per cent vote. Meantime a new treaty with Moscow recognizes the right of Soviet armed force occupation "for security" and it has moved even closer in an economic agreement.

Hungary is of course ruled by the machine gun and Red tank. Kadar, Russia's puppet ruler has by bloodletting, put down the recent revolts, has permitted the migration of malcontents, and has deported others, taken over control of unions and professions and is starving others to subjection. A new pact with Russia continues it a select puppet and Russia warned Hungarian teachers against religious advocates to the youth.

Bulgaria, after purging its upper government ranks of eight top leaders, has entered into an iron clad agreement which permits military and economic rule from the Kremlin via Sofia.

Russia recently sandbagged little Finland into a new economic pact, following Finland's arrest of three, one Russian and two Finlanders for espionage. Denmark has arrested two subordinate air force personnel and a Soviet military attache for espionage, and Sweden arrested a Turk and two Swedish engineers for Soviet espionage concerning its atomic defense program. In Turkey, an army officer has been sentenced to life imprisonment for transmitting by coded messages information concerning Turkey's defense program.



She Helped a Burglar make his Getaway

*Her home was in a part
of the city where anything
could happen*

WAKING ONE MIDNIGHT, she surprised a burglar in her room. As he leapt for the window, she stopped him. "You'll be hurt. Go down by the stairs and let yourself out."

Calm, kind, and acutely intelligent, she had long ago learned to stay human in emergencies—by living where emergencies were routine, in the heart of one of Chicago's poorest immigrant neighborhoods.

Here she had settled down to her life work—helping people. No sociologist or social worker, she left it for others to make this a science. To her, it was an art. An art she practiced so beautifully that, eventually, while she was loved around Halsted Street, she was admired around the world.



When, in 1935, Jane Addams of Hull House died, her little grandniece, seeing hundreds of children among the mourners, asked, "Are we all Aunt Jane's children?"

In a sense, we all are. For the work Jane Addams did and the lessons she taught still help us all. And they prove magnificently the fact that America's greatest wealth lies in Americans.

It is the character and abilities of her people that make this country strong. And it is these selfsame people who make our nation's Savings Bonds one of the world's finest investments. For in U. S. Savings Bonds your principal is guaranteed safe to any amount—and your interest guaranteed sure—by the government that represents the united strength of 168 million Americans. So for your family's security, buy Savings Bonds. Buy them at your bank or through the Payroll Savings Plan at work. And hold on to them.

PART OF EVERY AMERICAN'S SAVINGS BELONGS IN U.S. SAVINGS BONDS